

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On the 6th June, at Moh' ansan, the wife of the Rev. J. C. GARRITT, of Hangchow, of a son.
On the 8th June, at 180, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of PAUL WESTENDORFF, of a son.

On the 18th June, at "Tor Crest," Peak, the wife of A. G. GORDON, of a son.

On the 15th June, at Government House, Weihaiwei, Mrs STEWART LOCKHART of a daughter.

On the 15th June, at Macao, the wife of GEORGE MACKENZIE, I. M. Customs, Lappa, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th May, at Sirbiton, M. S. NAPIER to ALICE CAROLINE MARY, daughter of late J. H. N. PATERSON, of Amoy.

On the 23rd May, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Saigon, Cochinchina, FREDERICK BUTLER MADDEN, to MARGARET THERESA (DAIST) MCCABE, eldest daughter of P. MCCABE, of Woodside, Crowthorne, Berkshire, England.

DEATHS.

On the 4th June, at Ichang, THOMAS CHARLES BURCHETT, I. M. Customs, aged 38 years.

On the 10th June, at Helsingborg, Sweden, NIELS MÖLLER, of Shanghai, aged 78 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 12th ult., per steamer *Freussen*, arrived on the 13th inst. (32 days); the Canadian mail of the 7th ult., per *Empress of India*, arrived on the 16th inst. (40 days); and the English mail of the 22nd ult., per P. & O. *Fullahat*, arrived 18th inst. (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Wei Wu-pu has officially notified the Legations at Peking that all trouble in Yunnan is ended and all the foreigners are under military guards and no anxiety need be felt.

Lieut-General Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, is to visit England shortly, going thence to the Transvaal to inspect the working of the British colonial system.

The Siamese royal yacht the *Mahachakkri*, which visited Hongkong not many months ago when conveying the Crown Prince to Bangkok, is again on her way North to meet Prince Chao Fa Chakrabongse, who is travelling across Siberia.

An Imperial rescript has been issued to the Chinese treaty commissioners, ordering the transfer of negotiations from Shanghai to Peking. Negotiations with Japan have been broken off owing to Japan demanding the opening of sundry ports in Manchuria.

There is a rumour in Singapore, says the *Straits Times* that the false telegram which Kang Yu wei received from the alleged Emperor of China recalling him to China from Darjeeling was despatched from Peking by a Singapore Chinese who is at present in China.

Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords on the 16th June, said that Great Britain had serious cause for complaint at the manner in which China has dealt with applications for railway concessions and that he would be obliged to remonstrate strongly. Sir Ernest Satow was returning to China with full instructions to energetically support the views of the Government.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, informed a representative of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on Thursday that there was no doubt the epidemic of plague in the Colony is on the wane. Among Europeans it had not been of a virulent character, only four out of 27 attacked having succumbed. The plague cases from the beginning of the year to noon yesterday numbered 1,216.

Mr. R. M. Campbell, bill and bullion broker, shot himself fatally at Shanghai on the 17th inst. Mr. Roderick Campbell was one of the most familiar figures among the Shanghai brokers, and was well known in Hongkong also. His death will be very generally regretted in both places. Mr. Campbell leaves a wife and several daughters living. He followed the profession of a broker for many years in Shanghai. No explanation of the act is yet to hand.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 11th inst.:—The Russian Minister, M. Lessar, called on Prince Ching at his private residence yesterday, and formally opened negotiations on the Manchurian question. Prince Ching has denied himself to all the other Ministers during his sick leave, but M. Pokotiloff of the Russo-Chinese Bank was allowed to have several interviews with him and secretly negotiated with him prior to returning to Russia.

The *Union*, Shanghai, of the 11th inst., says:—Last week four British men-of-war in a string went up the Yangtze. Of late years men-of-war of all flags represented in China have paid frequent visits to the river ports, it having suddenly dawned upon the authorities at home that it is a wise step to show the natives their flags. June used to be the month when rioters delighted to attack foreign property, but they now appear to have come to the conclusion that it is a waste of energy on their part.

General Kuropatkin, Russian Minister for War, arrived at Tokyo on the 12th inst. According to the *N.-C. Daily News*, the Japanese papers heartily welcome him, but the *Jiji* reminds him that Japan is a constitutional country, where the Government must conform to the popular will, which was inclined toward an alliance with England long prior to that alliance being actually concluded, and which is now quite fixed as regards the Manchurian and Korean questions; whereas Russia's temporary occupation of Manchuria, being independent of the wish of the Russian nation, is easily terminable by the volition of Russia's statesmen.

The movement for the opening of Northern China still goes on—on paper at least. The Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 9th inst.:—"The Chinese who recently secured the right to construct a railway between Changchiakou (Kalgan) and Peking have decided to commence the work, and they are now endeavouring to get the necessary capital subscribed." On the same day our contemporary's Tokyo correspondent telegraphed:—"There are evidences of the growth of public opinion in Japan in favour of opening Moukden and Tatung, a proposal which was originally included at Shanghai in the negotiations for the revised commercial treaty."

The Japanese Navy Department is at present engaged on plans for the three battleships and five cruisers, the construction of which was recently approved by the Diet. The plans will be sent to Mr. Matsuwo, Naval Constructor-Insp. and Captain Iwamoto, who are at present in England, and on receiving the report of these officers orders for the construction of the new ships will be given. It is believed that the builders will be selected from the following British firms, all of whom have previously built vessels for the Japanese Navy:—Messrs. Armstrong and Mitchell; the Thames Iron Works; Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim; and Messrs. John Brown & Co. manslaughter.

The wires from the United States, remarks a home contemporary, would make it appear that Great Britain is accepting a silver bond for the amount of the indemnity. This is not the case. The British Government adheres to the opinion that the indemnity is a gold debt, and is unlikely to alter this opinion unless all the Powers agree to accept taels at any price instead of gold. The Government, however, has agreed to accept payment of the amount in taels which is represented by the exchange at the time of the Protocol. But this sum, or rather its sterling equivalent, is placed to account, and the difference representing the tael at its present value in gold and the value (3s.) fixed in the Protocol is carried forward for adjustment later on.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 18th June)

The railway from Hankow to Canton, though now fairly out of the region of the cloud, is likely to consume a long time in its construction. It seems from the account given by the Changsha correspondent of the N.C. Daily News that there are eleven civil engineers (all Americans) now engaged on the survey of the sections of the line through Hunan. Six of these gentlemen were then dwelling in a houseboat at Changsha, and had completed the first survey from that city to Lukon, south of Siangtan, and the maps for this stretch were also nearly completed. Another party of American engineers had made Yochow their basis and were working south towards Changsha, and their survey was also approaching completion. The United States gunboat *Villalobos* recently paid a visit to Changsha, and had a pleasant stay there, meeting no manifestation of hostility from the populace. The Governor of the province seems to have made up his mind sternly to repress rowdism, and this former centre of anti-foreign feeling and of anti-foreign literature has become apparently reconciled to the inevitable. The correspondent quoted above, referring to the present attitude of the people, says:—"Those of us who came to Hunan a few years ago to engage in the 'pioneer work of opening up the province are astonished at the great change that is to be seen on all sides. Hunan is pressing forward by leaps and bounds; one simply stands still wondering what will happen next. With fifty odd missionaries in the province, eleven engineers with a large staff accompanying them, the visits of English, German, and American gunboats, two fine large passenger river steamers making regular trips between Siangtan and Hankow, one does not feel as though he was in an interior province of China." The effect of this opening up of the province of Hunan to foreign trade and navigation and the near advent of the iron horse have evidently served to dissipate a great deal of the prejudice formerly felt by the Hunanese against foreigners, which assumed such unpleasant and occasionally alarming demonstrations.

With regard to the railway, there can be no doubt it will exercise a potent effect in finally breaking up the seclusion which had been so long and jealously preserved in Hunan. The only regret is that the work must necessarily progress so slowly. The survey has been nearly successfully completed, and work has actually been commenced at the Canton end of the line, but there is much to be done before the construction can be pushed along the Changsha section. It is not stated to what causes the delays are due, but it is obvious that they exist, and cannot be lightly overcome. Railway work is not likely to be rapid in China even when sanctioned by the Express-Dowager and the Emperor KWANG HSU. There are many initial difficulties to be surmounted, notably arranging for the purchase and transfer of the land; and when the work of building embankments is commenced the Chinese have to be taught not only how to construct them, but they have to be prevented from doing the work in the perfidious manner so dear to the native heart. Bridge-building and tunnelling are also tedious when undertaken by labourers and contractors wholly unused to the work, and the patience of the engineers must sometimes be greatly tried. In the end the permanent way is laid at last, and a pioneer train is at length set in motion. The line connect-

ing Canton and Kowloon with the Yangtze Valley will undoubtedly be the great artery of communication through China, as it will be continued to Peking, and will tap many of the greatest centres of population and production. We hope that the section uniting Canton with Kowloon, and thus bringing this artery of commerce to its seaward termination, will not be left to the last moment. It should really have been built long ago, as its construction would unquestionably have supplied a stimulus to the other portions of the line. It is certainly somewhat of a reflection on this British Colony that no effort has yet been made to provide this most important link to the chain of Chinese communications, and one which we trust will soon cease to exist. If the syndicates fail to make the line it should be assisted by the British Government, for it is obvious enough that other Powers are eager to strengthen their influence in this region.

(Daily Press, 19th June.)

LORD LANSDOWNE's statement in the House of Lords on Tuesday last should be hailed with rejoicing both here and in all parts of China where British residents dwell. It is a particular matter for satisfaction that we hear now of "the views of the Government," for in the past it has generally been impossible to discover that the Government had any views at all with regard to Chinese affairs. When the Foreign Secretary, speaking on behalf of the Government, goes so far as to admit that Great Britain has serious cause for complaint at the manner in which China has dealt with applications for railway concessions and promises to remonstrate strongly, it is obvious that some influence has been at work which has really dispelled the mists of ignorance and indifference hitherto enveloping the policy of the home Government in the matter of China. We have the best of grounds for suspecting that much of this influence came from Sir ERNEST SATOW, who, as we know, went home partly for the express purpose of a conference with the Ministers in London and who is now returning to his post in Peking with full instructions to give energetic support to the "views of the Government." Once more Sir ERNEST SATOW is to be congratulated on deserving well of his country. Had his predecessors at Peking been diplomatists of the same stamp Britain might have been saved much of the humiliation which her lately discarded policy in China has brought on her. In the hands of His Majesty's present representative at Peking the carrying out of a new and more worthy policy may be safely left.

But, of course, it is still not only the British Government which has been to blame for the backwardness of British railway enterprise in China compared with the energy of other nationals. As in other lines of business, the slackness of British concessionaries is responsible too, if in a smaller degree, for the success of China's opposition to the proposed schemes. It has never been and is not now sufficient to suggest a promising scheme, to ask China for a concession, and to rest content with being put off, if not directly refused; it is not enough even to overcome all obstacles and obtain the concession. It is necessary to do more than, so to speak, sit calmly on the concession while other people are taking theirs up with all possible vigour. A paper concession may be an asset for the future, but it is not a present means of advancing British trade and prestige. What we should see is the British concessionaries at the front, developing the privileges which

have been granted to them, and not waiting until all their rivals are beginning to reap the profits of their superior energy. In conclusion let us repeat once more what we said yesterday. "The line connecting Canton and Kowloon with the Yangtze Valley will undoubtedly be the great artery of communication throughout China. . . . We hope that the section uniting Canton with Kowloon will not be left to the last moment."

CUSTOMS RETURNS: JANUARY-MARCH.

(Daily Press, 16th June.)

The *Customs Gazette* for the three months January-March, 1903, which has just been issued at Shanghai, shows very satisfactory figures for the majority of the Chinese treaty ports. No less than twenty-three out of the list of thirty included manifest an improvement on last year. Only at Chungking, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchow, Nanking, Pakhoi and Santuao are there declines, and at the two first-named this is due to the still decreasing amount of native opium passing through the Customs. Very notable advances are made by Newchwang (from 11,505 Hk. Tls. in 1902 to 74,143 Hk. Tls. in 1903), Chinwangtao, Kiaochau, Yochow, Wuhu, Shanghai, and Wenchow. In partial explanation of the remarkable Newchwang figures, it must be remembered that the port opened sooner than usual this year. The figures of Chinwangtao and Kiaochau are very interesting, both being new ports. Chinwangtao increased from 19,473 Hk. Tls. in 1902 (first year) to 53,724 this year; Kiaochau mounted from 21,625 Hk. Tls. in 1901, through 35,368 Hk. Tls. in 1902, to 74,713 Hk. Tls. in 1903. Yochow bounded from last year's 694 Hk. Tls. to this year's 12,147 Hk. Tls., so that the reproach made in the Yochow Trade Report for 1901, that the possibilities of the port had as yet been left untried, seems now to be on the way to removal. Wuhu's figures for January-March this year are 274,001 Hk. Tls. against last year's 92,455, but that was a great falling off from the 200,383 Hk. Tls. of 1901. Wenchow improved from 6,929 Hk. Tls. in 1902 to 12,043 Hk. Tls. in 1903. Shanghai rose from 1,811,456 Hk. Tls. to 2,419,582 Hk. Tls. Nor must Tientsin's advance from 255,523 Hk. Tls. to 308,857 Hk. Tls. in 1903 be overlooked. Canton, Samshui, Kongmoon, Kumchuk and Wuchow all showed small improvements. The total figures for the thirty ports in the last three years are:—1901, 4,361,337 Hk. Tls.; 1902, 5,110,785 Hk. Tls.; 1903, 6,346,257 Hk. Tls.

Taking the revenue under the separate heads there is an increase in all except that of opium duty. Set out in tabular form, the following appears, the amounts being in Haikwan Taels:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Import duty	851,257	1,558,067	1,880,792
Export duty	1,347,940	1,404,574	1,956,128
Coast trade duty	194,065	279,948	323,517
Opium duty	727,743	529,478	466,026
Tonnage dues	143,482	173,085	219,621
Transit dues	143,082	247,298	3-0,678
Opium <i>lekin</i>	953,763	918,335	1,119,495

Total 4,361,337 5,110,785 6,346,257

The details of these sources of revenue are not yet available, the report not having reached Hongkong. The *North-China Daily News*, to the columns of which we are indebted for the above figures, remarks that the increase in export duty is very satisfactory, the financial stability of China depending on her being able to constantly increase

her exports. "The total increase this year," continues our contemporary, "is the more satisfactory when we remember that Mr. Taylor showed in his very valuable report on last year's trade that the revenue last year was over three million taels above the previous highest on record."

THE FUTURE OF COREA.

(Daily Press, 18th June.)

It is not to be expected that events in Corea should attract much attention in South China or that much anxiety should be felt as to the activity of various nations in that so far little exploited country. Nevertheless, since the time of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance it has no longer been possible, for any Briton to leave out of consideration in an estimate of Far Eastern affairs the progress of events in Corea, a country whose connection with Japan has been one of the prominent features of our ally's history. Since Japan's war against China and her rise to the rank of a first-rate Power, it has been recognised that the blow of her having to give way before Russia in Corea would drive her once more into the background, with little chance of recovery. The loss of what is perhaps her most revered national tradition would be a fatal wound to her honour. It is true that, nominally, by the agreements of 1896 and 1898 the Russians and Japanese are on an equal political footing in Corea. But the third article of the latter agreement stipulates that "in view of the wide development taken by the commercial and industrial enterprise of Japan in Corea, as well as the large number of Japanese subjects residing in that country, the Russian Government will not hinder in any way the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Corea." And there is no doubt now as to the footing which the Island Power has now gained in the Peninsula, especially in the South. Russia, however, has never relaxed her efforts to gain a firm footing also, in the North. The latest step is in connection with the timber-felling business on the Yalu River, which has been threatening to cause international trouble. This enterprise is but one of those small beginnings which are over the foundations of Russia's empire-building. The *Japan Mail* recently discussed the subject of Japan's attitude towards Russia's growth, saying that could it be conceived that Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet were to be the final additions to Russia's East Asiatic empire Japan might be unconcerned. But Manchuria does not furnish good enough maritime outlets, Russia's great desire; and that Russia, holding the Amur region and the Liaotung Peninsula, should not be irresistibly tempted to absorb Corea, is out of the question. "She will be so tempted and she will yield to the temptation. Any nation would yield to it in her place. The question is, how will she set to work? . . . A few years ago Corea would have been just as convenient a field for that kind of exploitation as Manchuria is now proving. But Japan may be said to have already conquered the south of the Korean peninsula by railway-building, and any Russian attempt to dispute that conquest by means of a road from Wiju to Seoul would involve a struggle such as it is entirely foreign to Russia's policy to invite." Seeing, however, that plans have already been made for a railway from Liao-yang, through Fengwang, to the Yalu River, and that actual surveying work on the line is reported to have commenced, we think our Yokohama contemporary is sanguine if it

imagines Russia will not speedily attempt to get the line carried over the Korean frontier. Russia doubtless does not wish to invite a struggle with Japan, meaning as it does a struggle with Great Britain too; but she has carried through more difficult tasks without a struggle and may be hopeful of success here too. This is all the more reason for a firm attitude on the part of Japan, showing that without the unwished-for struggle this enterprise at least cannot succeed. It is the reason too for a sure declaration of British sympathy and support for that attitude.

TIBET.

(Daily Press, 18th June.)

A certain amount of attention seems to have been directed in Chinese official circles of late to Tibetan affairs, and rumours of various kinds have been in circulation with regard to British and Russian action in the most exclusive of countries. One story alleged the presence of some thousands of British troops within the frontiers of Tibet! Now Tibet is very remote from Hongkong and from most other parts of the British Empire. But its affairs must nevertheless be considered of interest, as forming part of the Anglo-Russian question in Asia. The *London Times*, as may be seen in the telegram to Rangoon papers appearing in another column to-day, has a statement from its Peking correspondent to the effect that the Chinese Resident in Tibet is apparently endeavouring by round-about methods to induce the Tibetans to accept some frontier trade arrangements with India, for the negotiation of which an Indian Commissioner has crossed the frontier. The *Rangoon Gazette* says that this report is premature; negotiations, it is true, have been going on for months about British trade relations with Tibet, but up to the present no commission has been sanctioned. According to the latest news, the negotiations in question concern only the Sikkim Convention of 1890 between Britain and China which settled the rival claims of Indian and Tibetan suzerainty over Sikkim and appeared to open the door to more intimate trade relations between Sikkim and Tibet. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was then arranged and the suzerainty of the British over Sikkim admitted; while provision was made for discussing the question of providing increased facilities for trade across the frontier, and the question of the method of conducting official communications between India and Tibet. However, as far as we know, the opening of a Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Station at Yatung has been the sole commercial result so far obtained, and as the entry under the head of Revenue in the last Customs report is "Nil" it will be seen that that result is not yet very important. China naturally is not concerned in arranging matters without pressure being put upon her. It seems from the telegrams now before us that something in the way of pressure has been exercised at Peking and that we may expect to hear of an extension of Indo-Tibetan trade relations on the lines of the Sikkim Convention. As nothing is so likely to preserve Tibet from falling gradually under the influence of China's great land neighbour, Russia, as the opening of the country to commerce, the news is welcome. The exclusive policy which has hitherto been maintained in Tibet with such success is more favourable to the diplomatic intriguer than to the merchant; and indeed rumours have been numerous of Russian dealings with China in connection with

Tibet. We see that a Peking telegram of the 30th May says that a secret despatch received by the Chinese Government states that 200 Russian soldiers arrived at Ili and some other places in Mongolia from Tsitsihar and are building barracks at these places, employing the natives. It is but another step from Mongolia and Ili to Tibet. The best safeguard of China's outlying possessions is their opening to trade. Had the door been more open in Manchuria, it would not now be in Russia's hands to close or open.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

(Daily Press, 17th June.)

Although it is reasonable to suppose that we shall not again hear of the Scutari-Bagdad Railway as an eligible investment for British capital, the rejection of the German proposals has rather tended to emphasise the need for some more rapid means of transit than exist at present for communicating with our Indian Empire. Coming to look at that scheme anew we can only insist on the instinct that induced its rejection; not only from the fact that we should practically have no control in its management, but that from a British point of view the route selected was of all others the least desirable for the interests, commercial and political, of the entire Empire. Passing, as the proposed line does, through the heart of Europe, its construction would immensely accentuate the disadvantages of our insular position, and the fact that it would pass the entire distance from Antwerp to Constantinople through territories controlled by our keenest commercial rivals could not fail to be turned to our serious detriment, not only commercially but politically. It is not that we object to the possibility of an important trade route being opened up between India and Central Europe, but that the proposed line, so far as it would have any effect in improving the trade of India would do so along a route which would place ourselves at a serious disadvantage. Practically Germany has the control of all the lines of railway from the North Sea to the frontiers of Austria. The Ottoman lines again from Belgrade to Constantinople are likewise under her management, while the line from Scutari to Konieh, of which the extension to the Persian Gulf was the missing link to be closed, is actually owned by Germany, who in addition to the mere working of the line has procured valuable political and commercial advantages therewith. Russia, too, is in inconvenient proximity to the proposed line all the way from Belgrade to the frontiers of Persia; the intermediate territories, in fact constitute her favourite hunting-grounds, and have now for considerably more than a century been deliberately and as a matter of settled policy kept in a state of continual unrest, if not of absolute anarchy. However, then, we may regret being forced in this affair of the Bagdad Railway seemingly to act the part of the dog in the manger, there have been reasons at work to justify the instinct of the nation at large in compelling the Ministry to give an unqualified refusal to the approaches of the German Government.

Nevertheless although the scheme, as proposed, must be considered as definitely and irretrievably ended, it has at least had the effect of waking up the usually sluggish Home Government to the importance of the issues. If the Scutari-Bagdad line,

even if carried out with the aid of our own capital, present features that we do not care to face, a Scutari Bagdad Railway made without our aid, and in teeth of our opposition, would be a much more distasteful meal to swallow. For the present the scheme for want of our assistance has fallen through, but we may rest assured that the proposal though scotched is by no means dead; and it behoves us before it is proposed again in a much more objectionable form calmly to consider the prospect. That a line of railway to India would be of enormous benefit to that country, if in proper control, goes without saying. Our own Canadian Pacific line is an instance of the enormous advantage which a country may derive from the completion of a line, even when at the moment seemingly little called for. Russia has followed suit and thrown down the gauntlet to us in Eastern Asia; and this she has been able to do simply from her possession of a new line of communication in her Siberian Railway. We ourselves are straining every nerve to make it possible to effect the union of Egypt with the Cape by the construction of another transcontinental railway, which shall bind into one the south and north of the African Continent; while our latest Commonwealth of Australia is equally bent on crossing the great central deserts which hold apart New South Wales and Western Australia. All these schemes have at bottom the same aim—that of uniting the countries served by shorter and more practical routes with the home country than at present exist. The question of shortening the road to India is thus daily assuming a more important aspect; and equally important, or even more so, is the need that such a route should be in our own control, and not be subject to interruption at the whim of any foreign, and it may be at the moment hostile or unfriendly, nation. Fortunately the circumstances are not altogether unfavourable. Without perhaps fully seeing its importance at the moment our Government took the opportunity, when Koweit was threatened with absorption by Turkey, to take some unwontedly vigorous steps to keep open communications with the interior of Arabia. The best comment that could have been made on its conduct in the affair came from the most unexpected quarter; Germany actually proposing to make use with our consent of the apparently useless territory for the Persian Gulf terminus of her projected Bagdad line. No better justification of Lord SALISBURY's policy could be desired. But the conduct of the minister with regard to this insignificant spot has had another effect, equally unexpected. It has shown the people of the interior of Arabia that we are not willing to hand them over tied and bound to Turkish misgovernment, and the feeling of friendliness has fortunately been accentuated by our action with regard to Turkish encroachments at Aden. There is no doubt that a line of railway from Cairo to Koweit is from an engineering point of view not only feasible but easy of accomplishment. We know from the late Capt. BURTON's adventurous explorations that the country is not the barren waste, nor the people the uncivilised savages we used to represent them. The suggested line has from time to time been proposed as feasible; but either insufficient was known of the country to be traversed, or the advantage of the line did not present itself. More than all this, the time had not come, and any relations we had with the Arabian tribes were unsatisfactory. Fortunately this last, with better knowledge, is disappearing; and the former is becoming more feasible.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon in the Board Room. Present:—The President (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P. M. O.), the Vice-President (Hon. W. Chatham, D. P. W.), Capt. Lyons, Acting C. S. P., Col. Webb, R. A. M. C., Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. A. Rumjahn, Dr. Pearce, Acting M. O. H., Dr. Barnett, Assistant M. O. H., and Mr. Hanmer, Assistant Secretary.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

On the 26th April last the Board enquired of Government, through the Colonial Secretary, as to the number of Chinese leaving the Colony and the number of steamers and steam launches leaving for Canton or Macao, and at the same time recalled Professor Simpson's recommendation that the Canton steamers, native and European should carry a medical man at their own expense during the first six months of the year.

The reply from the Government stated that there are no steam launches running regularly between Hongkong and Canton, that there has been no special increase observable in the occasional launches, or in those to Macao, that five river steamers run to Canton and three river steamers and one launch to Macao, and that it had been decided not to enforce the carrying of doctors on the steamers, as it was not clear what good would result thereby.

PLAGUE AT FORMOSA.

Correspondence was laid on the table with reference to the prevalence of plague at Formosa. The PRESIDENT said that as the disease was chiefly in one of the districts of Formosa situated some thirty miles inland, it was hardly necessary to take steps to prevent the carrying of the disease hither.

THE CLOSING OF CHINESE THEATRES.

The following reply was received from Government relative to the closing of the Chinese theatres:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
10th June, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., I am directed to inform you that in view of the divergence of opinion in the Board itself, as evidenced by the voting at its last meeting, of the experience of the past, and of the fact that persons attending the Chinese theatres would probably be less crowded together than if they remained in their own houses, the Government is not prepared to act on the recommendation of a majority of the Sanitary Board that the Chinese theatres should be closed during the prevalence of plague.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Lan Chu Pak minuted: "In view of the plague season drawing to an end, this question might now be allowed to drop."

The papers were laid on the table.

A MYSTERIOUS CATTLE DISEASE.

A minute was read from Mr. A. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, reporting an outbreak of disease in the Kenn dytown cattle depôts.

The Vice-President minuted:—"Can no information be ascertained as to the nature of the disease?"

The PRESIDENT said the Government had authorised investigation into this disease, and that \$1,500 had been voted to begin with. The actual cause of the disease was not known, and to ascertain this the Government Bacteriologist and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon were pursuing investigations.

INEFFICIENT LIMEWASH.

The PRESIDENT, pursuant to notice, moved "That whereas the Board have found it necessary to take certain proceedings against people using chalk and water instead of lime-wash, the Board obtain authority to insert an advertisement in the local papers to the effect that chalk and water cannot be accepted in lieu of lime-wash, but that there is no objection to colouring matter being added to it."

Mr. POLLOCK seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN—May I ask, sir, whether it is intended to proceed against the owners or the contractors for using chalk instead of lime?

The PRESIDENT—The contractor if the contractor uses chalk, and the owner if the owner uses it.

THE RECENT MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS.

A question was read by Mr. POLLOCK asking if it was the intention of the Board to print, in English and Chinese, the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer of Health on the construction of certain provisions of Ordinance 1 of 1903, which was read at the recent meeting of the property owners?

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said the report of the Acting Medical Officer of Health was laid on the table at the meeting of the Board held on 21st May last, and if any member wished to refer to it again he could do so. It was not the intention of the Government to have it printed and circulated, as suggested in Mr. Pollock's question. In the meantime, the provisions of Ordinance 1 of 1903 are being enforced in No. 5 Health District.

Mr. POLLOCK said that at the meeting of property owners a general desire was expressed by the Europeans present that the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer of Health, which was a valuable document as showing the construction he put upon certain provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, should be printed. That was the sense of the meeting, and he should like to know, Mr. Pollock continued, whether the sense of the meeting was taken by the President as chairman of the meeting and intimated to the Government.

The PRESIDENT in answer to the question read a letter which was sent on 19th May to the Colonial Secretary's Office by the Secretary of the Board, by direction of the President himself, asking that, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of property owners, authority be granted for the printing in English and Chinese of the Acting Medical Officer of Health's report, for distribution to property owners.

Mr. POLLOCK—Do I understand, sir, that the Government have declined to grant that authority?

The PRESIDENT—There is no reply.

Mr. POLLOCK—When was the letter sent?

The PRESIDENT—On 19th May.

Mr. POLLOCK—Perhaps a reminder might be addressed to the Government.

The PRESIDENT—Will you make a motion to that effect?

Mr. POLLOCK—Yes. I beg to move, sir, that the Government be requested to give directions for the printing in English and Chinese of the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer of Health upon the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, read at the recent meeting of property owners.

Mr. HEWETT seconded.

The PRESIDENT—I would draw attention to the fact that this report was read at the meeting of the Board held subsequent to that of the property owners, and was discussed by the members of the Board. The report was laid on the table, which means it was public property, and the Press could have had it if they wished to print it.

Mr. POLLOCK—I think the Press could hardly have been aware of that, otherwise I think such a valuable document as that would have been printed. I think there has been a general impression that the document would be printed, in accordance with the wish expressed by the European property owners present at the meeting.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried by a majority.

ENFORCING THE PROVISIONS OF THE ORDINANCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT asked what was being done towards enforcing the provisions of the new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in No. 5 Health District.

The PRESIDENT stated in reply that since the commencement of the surveying of No. 5 Health District, 137 houses had been measured by the sappers employed for the purpose. Overcrowding notices had been served on the tenants of 132 floors stating the legal number that could occupy each of these floors under the new Ordinance. These notices were served by the prosecuting inspector some six days ago, and another batch would shortly be ready for issuing. The following matters had been forwarded by the Secretary for the attention of the Building Authority:—Illegal cubicles

1,387; kitchen walls not covered with non-absorbent material, 1,118; insufficient kitchen area (less than 60 square feet), 155; no hoods on kitchens, 212.

In reply to Mr. Pollock, the PRESIDENT said there were between 800 and 1,000 houses, roughly, in No. 5 Health District, and of these, as before stated, 167 had been measured.

DETENTION OF PLAQUE CONTACTS.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the detention of inmates of plague houses.

Minutes in favour of leaving the matter to the consideration of a sub-committee were attached, and it was decided to follow this course.

HILL DISTRICT SCAVENGING.

The report on the scavenging at the Peak for the past fortnight was laid on the table.

Apropos, the PRESIDENT intimated that what might be called the model sanitary dust-bin was on view in his office. The cost from England was 5/9 with 15 per cent. additional for freight. He thought it could be made locally for about five dollars.

APPLICATIONS.

An application for the renewal of the bake-house licence for 230, Queen's Road West was granted.

One for the renewal of a soap-boiling licence was refused because the premises were not suited for the business.

PLAQUE-INFECTED FOWLS.

The PRESIDENT said it had been ascertained that fowls at the Central as well as at the Western Market had been infected with plague, and that measures were being taken to destroy the crates in which they were housed and to compel the stall-owners to provide new crates. It was intended to pay compensation for any destruction of property that was necessary.

In reply to the Vice-President, the PRESIDENT said that on 12th June 6 fowls were sent from the Central Market for examination, and 4 were found to be infected with plague; on 14th June 2 were sent and 1 was infected, on 15th June 2 fowls were sent, and again on 16th June, and on each occasion 1 was infected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT asked if there was anything to show where the fowls came from—from shops or stalls, or the poultry section generally?

The PRESIDENT read in reply the numbers of the stalls from which the infected fowls had been taken; they were—Nos. 81, 82, 81, 67, 63, and 61. Enquiry was being made as to the possibility of the fowls being imported sick into the Colony. The presumption, however, was that they contracted the disease in the crates in which they were housed, some of which were filthy dirty.

Mr. HEWATT thought it desirable to trace the source of the infection, if possible, and spoke in favour of compensation to stall-holders, to whom the loss of even half-a-dozen chickens might be a serious matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the state of the crates destroyed should be taken into consideration in the matter of compensation.

The PRESIDENT said the stall-holders had been informed that their claims would be considered by the sub-committee of the Board appointed for the purpose of dealing with compensation for articles destroyed during disinfection.

Mr. POLLOCK said it was obvious that dirty crates should be destroyed.

The PRESIDENT replied that they had already been destroyed. The responsible inspector would see that other dirty crates going into the market were similarly dealt with.

FLUSHING OF SEWERS.

Mr. POLLOCK enquired how far the scheme for flushing the central portion of the city from tanks situated in Cable Road or Robinson Road had progressed?

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the proposal was for the erection of a tank for flushing the sewers in the flat portion of the City. The military authorities had refused to grant the use of the Parade Ground opposite Murray Barracks for the construction of a tank underneath. Further up the hill the same attitude was adopted by the S. John's Cathedral authorities, and the Government was now considering other means for the finding of a suitable place for the construction of this experimental tank.

BACKYARDS TO HOUSES.

An application was received from Messrs. Palmer & Turner, on behalf of the owner,

for exemption from providing backyards to houses Nos. 198, 200, and 202, Hollywood Road.

On behalf of the owners, Messrs. Warren & Co. applied for exemption from the provision of a backyard for No. 2, Des Voeux Road West.

Messrs. Leigh & Orange made a similar application with reference to No. 47, Wellington Street.

RATS CAUGHT.

During the week ended 13th June, 2,382 rats (218 plague-infected) were caught in the Colony as against 2,532 (225 plague-infected) in the preceding week.

The PRESIDENT read a letter from the acting manager of the Kowloon Godowns praising the value of cats in the keeping away of rats from premises.

LIME-WASHING RETURN.

During the week ended 9th June 4,410 houses out of a total of 5,096 in the Central district, and 875 out of a total of 5,035 in the Western district, were lime-washed. Fines amounting to \$205 accrued to 21 prosecutions in the latter district.

This was all the public business.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the week ended 13th inst. there were 120 cases of plague and 78 deaths, or a mortality of 65 per cent. Of the cases, 81 occurred in the city of Victoria and 39 in other districts; 12 were European, 6 Indian, 3 Japanese and 99 Chinese. There were also 1 case of cholera (fatal, European), 1 case of enteric fever (non-fatal, European), and 2 cases of small-pox (non-fatal, Chinese).

A distinct fall has taken place in the daily plague returns since the 14th inst. During the six days ended Friday, 19th inst., at noon, there were only 47 cases, 39 of which were fatal. Two more Europeans contracted the disease—Armourer-Sergeant Hawkes, H.K.V.A., and Miss Schober, a nurse at the Government Civil Hospital. The remaining 45 cases were made up as follows:—1 Portuguese, 1 Indian, and 43 Chinese. Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, is of opinion that the epidemic is on the wane for another year.

The return of deaths for the month of April, only now published in the *Gazette*, show a total of 650 deaths—28 in the European and foreign community (23 civilians, 2 Army, 3 Navy) and 622 in the Chinese community. The death-rate of the whole civil population was 24.4 per 1,000 per annum, the British and foreign rate being 27.4 and the Chinese 24.3. Plague claimed 297 victims and chest affections 118.

CANTON'S NEW VICEROY.

H.E. Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwang, who replaces Tak Sow, the Acting Viceroy succeeding the late Tao Mu, arrived here on the 14th inst. in the Chinese cruiser *Mai Tien* en route to Canton; the cruiser was escorted by a number of smaller vessels, and greeted by a salvo of guns from the *Tamar* and from the Russian warship now in harbour. At one o'clock he landed at Blake Pier on his way to visit H.E. the Governor at Government House. Sir John Keane, Bart., Private Secretary to Sir Henry Blake, received the Viceroy at Blake Pier, where was formed up a detachment and the band of the 33rd Burma Light Infantry. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the captain of the *Kai Tien* and one or two mandarins, wore a bright yellow jacket, and bowed with true Oriental politeness in acknowledgment of the salute of the Indian guard-of-honour. Chairs were in readiness, and in these the visitor and his officials were conveyed to Government House, where photographs were taken and lunch discussed. His Excellency declined to smoke, but partook of champagne during the afternoon. He himself does not speak English, but several of his staff can converse either in that language or in French. About four o'clock they sailed for Canton.

Of Tsen Ch'un-hsuen the *N.C. Daily News* says:—His Excellency is conceded on all sides to be the strong man of the moment in the Empire, and there is no doubt that he is looked upon by the whole Empire as the one man who will be able safely to steer the fortunes of China when the inevitable crisis comes.

The Chengtu correspondent of the *N.Y.U. Daily News* wrote on the 22nd ult.:

When it was known that Viceroy Tsen was to leave, the Presbyterian missionaries sent to him an united letter of appreciation and a copy of the Empress Dowager's New Testament. To this letter the Viceroy sent the following reply:—

"Yesterday I received and read a translation of the joint letter from the missionaries, male and female, of the English and American Missions. I am both ashamed and thankful. The contents of the letter were sincere and straightforward. I fear my virtue is only ordinary and I am not worthy of your praise. It is now more than eight months since I came to Szechuen, and yet I have barely suppressed the disaffected, and have in only a general way pacified the country. Besides this, I have scarcely made a beginning of all the reforms that are necessary, not to speak of completing any of them. This I regard as my own fault, but in receiving the praises of you good teachers from beyond the seas, I feel more than ever my unworthiness. Nevertheless I steal some pleasure from the thought that the people and the Churches at present are on very friendly terms. The officials of China are gradually acquiring a knowledge of the great principles of the religions of Europe and America, and the Churches are also labouring day and night in order to re-adjust their methods and to make known to the public their aims, in the propagation of religion, consequently Chinese and foreigners are coming more and more into cordial relations, and the country enjoys a lasting peace. This fills me with joy and hopefulness. But after all the province of Szechuen is an out-of-the-way place and ignorant people are still numerous. My hope is that the teachers of both countries will widely spread the Gospel more than ever, that hatred may be banished and disputes dispelled, and that the influences of the Gospel may create boundless happiness for my people of China. And shall I be the only one to thank you for taking the initiative in this good work? Although I am leaving Szechuen my thoughts will still be with you, and moreover, it is not certain that we may not meet again. As I cannot reply to each individually, may I trouble you to convey these sentiments to your fellow-workers, and also my thanks for your kind present?"

"May the Gospel prosper."

"I herewith present my card."

"TSEN CH'UN-HSUEN."

FESTIVAL AT MACAO.

The celebration of the Feast of S. Anthony at Macao on the 14th inst. attracted something like 1,000 excursionists from Hongkong. No less than three steamers made the trip to the ancient city. These were the *Kinsan*, the *Wingchai* and the *Chukong*; and as the *Hewingshan* had gone up, as usual, on the 13th inst. and remained over the week-end the unique spectacle was presented of four steamers lying alongside the wharves, there at one and the same time. The vessels arrived without many minutes between them. There was an exciting race on the part of the *Kinsan* to overhail the smaller *Wingchai*, which started half-an-hour earlier. The big steamer managed to pass ahead when, about 15 minutes' steam from the Macao harbour-bar; but her greater draught and the consequent greater difficulty in getting into the inner harbour allowed the *Wingchai* to regain her lost advantage and to get her passengers ashore as soon as if not actually sooner than her rival.

As the procession was not to start until late in the evening the first consideration with the passengers was to get tiffin; and as on many former occasions there was room for a good deal of grumbling at the way in which the hotels provided for the excursionists. Certainly it is no easy thing to feed some 1,000 hungry strangers from Hongkong, but much improvement could have been made both as regards the refreshments and the attendance which the excursionists had to put up with.

The day was fine and cool, and in the afternoon rickshas were much in request for sight-seeing. Between five and six o'clock, a concourse of many thousand people assembled in

the neighbourhood of the Church of S. Anthony (near the Camões Garden), from which at the latter hour the procession began to issue, and as it appeared every head was reverently uncovered. Slowly the long line debouched upon the square fronting the Church—a line of black and white-clad priests and acolytes, and boys from S. Joseph's and little girls dressed in white, broken at intervals by the upheld banners of the conferences and congregations; at the end, behind the emblem of S. Anthony, walked the Bishop and officiating priests in full robes under a canopy, and the Governor in his uniform. The rear was brought up by a military contingent and the band. Having traversed the streets in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church the procession returned to its starting-place. At night the Church was beautifully illuminated, and the band played in the compound.

The excursion by the *Kinshan* (Captain Lossius) proved too a great success. There were 600 to 700 passengers on board and they apparently enjoyed the trip immensely. Among the passengers were several members of the Sociedade Philharmonica, who kindly consented to play a few selections during the trip to Macao. The music was very much appreciated by the passengers as it much enlivened the trip. The *Kinshan* proved to be an excellent boat all round, and bids fair to become a favourite one for excursion trips like the one on Sunday, owing to her large and excellent accommodations. The return trip was to have started at 10 p.m., but in consequence of the low tide at Macao the *Kinshan* did not leave till about 10.40 p.m. While at Macao the *Kinshan* was visited by many Macao residents; among those on the wharf to see the arrival of the big boat were Mr. Mello, the Company's Macao agent, and several ladies. The *Wing-chai* (Captain Bell Smith) and *Chukong* (Captain Mason) also carried a considerable number of passengers. The *Chukong* left Macao short y after nine o'clock on Sunday night and arrived first of the three excursion steamers—namely, about 1.30 a.m. on the 15th inst. The *Wing-chai* which left the wharf a few minutes after ten o'clock arrived simultaneously with the *Kinshan* about 2.10 a.m.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH PARADE.

The annual church parade of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery—now the designation of the Corps—was held on the 24th inst., and at S. John's Cathedral a special and appropriate service marked the occasion. The band of the Sherwood Foresters headed the Volunteers, who were under the command of Major Chapman, Acting Commandant in the absence on leave of Major Pritchard. The attendance was not large, the various excursions to Macao probably being mainly responsible for the meagre numbers. After the service in the Cathedral the parade formed up on the drill-ground at Headquarters, where an interesting ceremony took place in the presentation by H.E. the Governor, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, to Armourer-Sergeant Hawkes, late 1st South Stafford Regiment, of the South African War medal.

His EXCELLENCY, who was received by the playing of four bars of the National Anthem, congratulated Armourer-Sergeant Hawkes and commented briefly on the good record of the regiment to which he had been attached in Africa, the South Stafford. Now that he had joined the Hongkong Volunteers, continued His Excellency, it would doubtless be interesting to Armourer-Sergeant Hawkes to know that they were amongst the first to volunteer for service in South Africa. Their offer was not accepted, but the fact of its having been made showed that the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was ready then, as now, to take its place in the field for the honour and glory of the Empire.

The medal, which is of silver and has two clasps bearing the inscriptions "Wittenbergen" and "Cape Colony" was then pinned on the breast of Armourer-Sergeant Hawkes, who saluted His Excellency and returned to his place in the ranks.

When four bars of the National Anthem, had been again played, the parade was dismissed.

THE PEAK CHURCH, HONGKONG.

The following is the report for the year ended, 31st March, 1903, presented at the meeting of worshippers, held on Thursday afternoon in S. Paul's College, and unanimously approved:—

A Celebration of the Holy Communion was held every Sunday at 8 a.m. and during the summer and autumn occasional services were held on Sunday afternoons at 5 p.m., though it was not found possible to hold them as frequently as in former years. In December an arrangement was made by which children's services were held on the first and last Sunday of each month by the Rev. C. H. Hickling and the Rev. F. T. Johnson respectively and on the other Sundays of each month Sunday School was conducted by Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Pritchard. The committee thank these ladies for their assistance in the Sunday School and their thanks are also due to the different Clergy who have conducted services in the Church during the year. At the annual meeting held in October, Messrs. J. Barton and A. Turner were elected Trustees in place of Sir Thomas Jackson and the Hon. R. M. Ramsey, resigned. In February it was found necessary to renew the flooring and to substitute iron rails for the old wooden joists; this entailed an expenditure of nearly \$300, but only a small portion of this amount was paid before the close of the financial year. The offerings, which amount to \$380.66, show a slight decrease, but there is still a credit balance of \$532.91. The accounts were kindly audited by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL.

When a country is strong, all the other countries in the world respect it and dare not form any sinister designs upon it, says the *Tung Wen Hupao* in an article which the *Shanghai Mercury* translates. But if a country is weak, even the smallest country in the world will despise it and act in direct defiance of it. It is known to every man in the street that Portugal is a country not to be compared with any of the European Powers. And yet, instead of bearing her own weakness in mind, Portugal has had the audacity to make impudent demands upon China in the same manner as the great Powers do. Now though China is exceedingly weak, she is strong in comparison with Portugal. It surprises us not a little that Portugal has been so audacious and China has been so silly as to accede to her demands. In the 13th year of Kwang Hsu, China consented to the permanent occupation of Macao and of its dependencies by Portugal. Since then the Portuguese Minister has repeatedly taken advantage of this consent to suggest to the Chinese Government that the two countries should appoint a joint Commission to delimit the boundaries between Macao and its dependencies and Chinese territories. Though the Chinese Government has rejected this suggestion the Portuguese Minister does not consider the matter as being finished. He only temporarily allows the matter to sleep until a better opportunity should arise. The Chinese Government however seems to be delighted at this temporary abandonment of the Portuguese demand in regard to the delimitation of the boundaries between Macao and Chinese territories. In a recent memorial to the Throne, the Chinese Government says that it has spent several months' time in negotiating with the Portuguese Minister, Sr. Branco, before succeeding in getting him to consent to the abandoning of the delimitation question, and that the chief result of its negotiations with the Portuguese Minister is that China has consented to Portugal constructing a railway from Macao to Canton in return for the latter's consent to the establishment of a branch Custom House at Macao by China.

In settling the matter in this manner, the Chinese Government, we are inclined to think has committed a great mistake. China is both able and within her rights to establish a Custom House at Macao even without the consent of Portugal. With regard to the railway from Macao to Canton, if China flatly refuses to let the Portuguese build it, they cannot do her any harm. The argument that the Portuguese Minister brought forward in support of his demand for the

Macao-Canton railway concession is that Portugal desires to extend her trade at Macao. But this argument is only a plausible one, for the railway would benefit the trade of Macao just the same, if it were to be built by China herself. Why should it be built by Portugal before the trade of Macao can be benefited? We fear that as soon as the construction of the Macao-Canton railway is completed Portugal will again bring forward the demand that a joint Commission be appointed to delimit the boundaries between Macao and China's territories. What means the Chinese Government will employ to reject his demand remains to be seen.

THE MANCHURIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

A Peking despatch of the 1st inst. appears in a Japanese paper to the following effect:—

M. Lessor has now forwarded to the Government the new Russian demands respecting Manchuria. The new proposal follows the lines of the Secret Treaty proposed by the Acting Minister to Peking. The gist of the new Treaty is reported to be as set forth below:—

1. Manchuria shall not be conceded or leased to any Power without Russia's consent. Neither political nor commercial privileges shall be granted to any power without Russian consent.
2. Any privilege or right already granted to Russian subjects shall be enjoyed by them permanently.
3. The Chinese Generals in command of troops in Shinking, Kirin and Heilungchang shall engage Russian officers as advisers.
4. The construction of a Russian telegraph in Manchuria shall be permitted.
5. No system of reform shall be enforced in Manchuria without the consent of Russia.

THE MANUFACTURE OF REBELS.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary translates the following from the native paper *Tung Wen Hupao*, which for the sake of civilisation and the future of China the *N.C. Daily News* sincerely hopes is untrue:—"It will be remembered that a number of Chinese students studying in Tokyo patriotically formed themselves lately into a battalion with the intention of volunteering for the front to oppose the Russian conquest of Manchuria. In this connection two of the students, Messrs. Niu Tsi-seng, and Tang Ming-san were appointed by their fellow students to proceed to Tientsin to inform Viceroy Yuan Shikai of their intention and to ask him to allow their battalion to be incorporated into his army to fight the Russians. To the surprise of everyone, upon interviewing Viceroy Yuan Shikai the two students were charged by him as revolutionists and republicans who had only made the Manchurian question an opportunity to rebel. In consequence of this Viceroy Yuan at once ordered the summary execution of these two young men."

However, we see that the *Universal Gazette* says that the rumours which have been going around the settlement lately stating that the Central Government had sent secret edicts to the Chinese Minister in Japan, the supervisor of Chinese students in that country, and the different provincial authorities ordering them to arrest all students, etc., are without foundation; the fact is that the edicts referred to two students only, but not all.

So there do appear to be two unfortunate's branded as rebels, if not executed.

Work is about to be begun on the opening of the Iloilo harbour. The river mouth forming the harbour is to be dredged and the channel widened and deepened. At the present time the river channel is so filled with drift and deposit that it is almost impossible for the larger vessels to pass.

The British steamer *Chinus* (Capt. McDonald), which arrived here on the 16th inst. from Ching-kiang with a cargo of ground-nuts, reports that on the night of the 15th inst., about 15 miles south-west of Breaker Point, she passed a steamer towing a large craft, which from its appearance seemed to be a steamer. The funnel and mast were gone.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SIN PO."]

ROBBERS ONCE MORE.

Robbers are most daring and fierce at present, and the most notorious actually kidnap the sons and daughters of the well-to-do citizens and even the grown-up persons and hold them to ransom. They also demand blackmail from the big shops in different market-towns and from the junks, under threat of plundering and burning if their demands are not complied with. It is said that nearly all the large junks pay a good sum of money as blackmail annually to the greater robbers, who promise to do their utmost to protect them from being molested by other robbers. On the 6th inst. a letter was received by the sub-prefect of Fatsan, purporting to be sent by the robbers under the name of the Sam-Yik Society, demanding that five thousand taels be sent to a certain place in Canton within five days, under the threat of killing the prefect and burning the yamen to the ground. It should be remembered that this is not the first time that robbers have demanded blackmail from the Canton mandarins; some five years ago Tam-Chung-Lun, the then Viceroy of Canton, also received a letter from robbers demanding a big sum.

THE NEW VICEROY.

H. E. Sham Chan-hun (I-sen Chun-hsuen), the new Viceroy of Canton, is at present staying in the Tiger Pass to inspect all the forts and batteries. His younger son and second wife arrived at Canton on the morning of the 14th inst. and are staying in Kwan-ah-shu-kuk. His Excellency will arrive at Canton on the 19th inst. and take over the seals on the same day. He has sent over ten honest and trusty officials to discover the conduct and abilities of all the officials and look into the affairs of different yamens. So at present the mandarins are paying great attention to their duties and all cases are promptly dealt with.

THE KWANGSI FAMINE.

The famine in Kwangsi is at present not quite so severe, for shipments after shipments of rice have been sent thither by the charitable institutions and the price of rice is going down daily, while the rice-crops in different places give favourable promise. The officials are again prohibiting women and children being exported to Canton, whereas some days ago hundred of females were being conveyed to Canton by the West River to be sold as prostitutes and servants, and the officers at various stations on the route were compelled to shut their eyes on account of the gravity of the famine.

PEKING.

Peking, 9th June.

DEMORALISATION AMONG THE OFFICIALS.

It is impossible to imagine a more complete demoralisation existing than that which subsists among the officials of Peking, and the metropolitan province of Chili and the province of Shan-tung. According to a high authority, one of the most eminent Chinese officials, who has hitherto been impossible to approach, is now swayed and intimidated by foreign influences, which render his own inclinations nugatory. Profiting by the experience of the treatment meted out to their predecessors in 1900, the officials decline all individual responsibility, which pertains to the Viceroys. Even the Empress's adoption of every advertised Court innovation is nothing less than an indication of her submission to the weakness she is unable to withstand at present. There is indicated by the populace throughout the country an air of expectant indifference, which betrays a palpable disregard of the control of the capital. The difference in this respect on the Yangtze is marked. Here at least the Empress-Dowager has waned. The powerful influence behind the throne, is undeniably Russia.

RUSSIA PREDOMINANT.

The sooner the chimera of the integrity of the Empire is dispelled the better it will be for all the Powers apart from Russia. The latter will continue to acquire influence, unless it is realised that her actions in Manchuria and Corea are merely precipitating what is

absolutely inevitable. Anticipations concerning Russia's military policy in Manchuria are vain indulgences. As a matter of fact Russia is permanently established already.

The railway outside the Great Wall is guarded by Yuan's soldiers and an equal number under the Tartar General, these last being practically owned by Russia, although under Chinese officers. The statement is freely made that these are guards by day but robbers by night. They are callous to everything but their own personal interest, and Russia can profitably afford to study them. Another significant feature is that these associates of the Manchu robbers have been generously supplied with rifles of Russian manufacture. Agents freely distributed these at less than maker's cost.

POSITION UNALTERABLE.

Although every port in Manchuria were to be declared open to-morrow, the position would remain unaltered, and would only be a temporary solution of the difficulty. At present the procrastination of the Powers is encouraging Russia's slow but steady tread further South than is desirable. The pursuance of the opposite policy is the only preventative of war. —Mercury.

A Northern native paper has a despatch from Peking which the *N.-C. Daily News* translates as follows:—"Although the Government tell everybody that the demands of Russia in regard to Manchuria have been rejected by China in toto, yet it is an open secret that, *sub rosa*, the advisers of the Throne have given way to all the demands of Russia. Indeed the Waiwupu dare not discuss any important international questions, whilst none of the Ministers of that Department are seen nowadays within its precincts. They are, however, plunging deep into social intercourse with foreign officials, and dinners and banquets are the order of the day with them just now. Indeed, their Majesties proffer no questions about how to oppose Russia in Manchuria, nor can there be found any one caring under the circumstances to address the Throne on the matter. Even the eunuchs in the Palace when asked as to how things are getting along in the Grand Council, etc., reply just now, 'Oh! we know nothing nor care for anything except to see that our rice-owls are full and palatable to the mouth. That's all.' The sale of official rank goes on gaily and daily and in such a manner that it would seem the sellers are trying to make all they can while they can as if the day of reckoning were not far off. As for Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai, he looks as if weighed down by the knowledge of some impending calamity. In fact he has a scared and worried look about him. Even the Empress Dowager is getting distrustful of his ability to stem any political storm. Her Majesty has been known to have asked Yuan about the condition of his army, whether it can be depended upon to give adequate protection to their Majesties in time of trouble, and to these questions Yuan has always given uncertain replies. Prince Ching also has shown that he does not think Yuan fitted to fill the important post of Grand Councillor. As for the Grand Secretary Wang Wen-shao, he is getting senile, and when any one talks to him for any length of time H.E. falls off to sleep. Lu Ch'uan-lin is now anxious to leave Peking for some post in the provinces, as if he feared calamity to be in the near distance as regards Peking. Such are the men upon whom poor, unfortunate China has to depend at present.

Two Chinese companies at Swatow have been competing for the coolie traffic to Singapore, and in consequence native passengers to the Straits are being carried from Amoy to Penang for \$4 a head, while freights are down to one quarter the usual rates.

A Shimonoseki despatch to the *Asahi* states that the British cruiser *Amphitrite* arrived there from Kobe at 6 a.m. on the 4th inst., and left three hours later for Weihaiwei. A passenger on the steamer *Tremont* photographed the cruiser in the harbour, and being detected was at once arrested and charged with the infraction of the Strategical Zone Law. The offender was being examined by the Moji police when the message was sent to the *Asahi*.

TIBET.

The *Asahi* publishes the following despatch from Peking, dated the 8th inst. —

The Chinese Resident in Tibet has telegraphed to the War Office to the effect that the Russians who entered Tibet have been making investigations of mines and surveying land. Lately hundreds of cavalymen have entered the country. The Russians declare that they have come on a visit of pleasure and exploration, and that they have brought soldiers with them merely for protection, saying that they are permitted by the Chinese Government to have a military escort. "I have received no information whatever on the matter," says the Resident, "and await an immediate reply as to whether there is any truth in the statement of the Russians." On receipt of the above Prince Ching communicated with the Russian Minister in Peking and asked for an explanation of the presence in Tibet of Russian troops, requesting that the Minister should immediately communicate with the St. Petersburg Government with a view to their recall. The Russian Minister declared that he knew nothing of the matter. The War Office has issued instructions to the Chinese Resident ordering him to watch the movements of the Russian troops, but to refrain from any aggravation of the situation. The statement of the Russians that they have obtained permission of the Chinese Government to take soldiers with them is regarded as being without foundation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KOWLOON ROADS: A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 17th June.

SIR.—Will no one pity the sorrows of the poor Kowloonites? When will the "powers that be" give us roads that will not wash out, leaving rocky eminences and yawning chasms after each shower of rain? The P.W.D. apparently know no other means of repairing roads beyond filling the ruts with sand dug out of the nearest drain (where it had been deposited by a previous shower). I grieve to think what would have been the feelings of the Walrus and the Carpenter if they had visited Kowloon this morning and seen "such quantities of sand" choking the drains! To ride in a ricksha in Kowloon is at present anything but the enjoyment of the poetry of motion. The convulsive efforts of a stout lady (whom I saw this morning) trying to sit tight would have moved anyone, except the local authorities, to tears. I fear the local "Bumbles" hearts are harder than their roads. I wish all whom it may concern to note that should I in the course of a cross-country ride down the main road have my false teeth jerked down my throat I will proceed for damage against the Legislative Council, the P.W.D., or whoever else I may be legally advised is responsible for the atrocious state of the public roads. —I am, &c.,

SENEX.

THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 17th June.

SIR.—Has a man got plague when he meets his death by a fall or by any other form of accident? I wish to know, because I believe that Europeans recently admitted to Kennedy-town Plague Hospital were no more suffering from plague than is the man in the moon. To digress for a moment, take the case of the ship's steward who some time ago fell into the graving dock at Kowloon during the night and was picked up dead next morning floating in several feet of water and with a hole in his head large enough to put an egg in. The ordinary mortal would have said that the unfortunate fellow was either killed by the fall or drowned, but that is just where the ordinary mortal would have erred, apparently, for the official wiseacres who make the health of the Colony their study found that the deceased died of plague. Only the other day two Europeans who felt seedy and had their blood

examined by one doctor were sent to Kennedy-town to take their chances as plague patients, only to be discharged next day by another doctor, who said they had no plague. There may have been other similar cases, but these will suffice to show that some of our doctors, despite the experience of past years, are still groping in the dark as regards plague. They perhaps are not to blame, but the knowledge of their incompetence is decidedly far from comforting to patients coming under their treatment. Besides, if a man has not got plague, but is sent, on the pronouncement of a doctor that he has, to an institution where the disease of necessity abounds, and where he runs the gravest conceivable risk of being infected, surely that is not fair to the unlucky patient, and surely the comment, "I could have sworn it was plague" is not sufficient excuse for a blunder that might have cost a man his life. Plague is bad enough in all conscience without sending a man out of his way to contract it, and the daily returns of the sanitary authorities are disquieting enough in the height of an epidemic without the inclusion of cases that are anything but plague cases. With apologies for trespassing on space.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

KWANGSI FAMINE FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions:—

Amount previously acknowledged	\$39,627.08
Capt. and Mrs. Arbutnot	25
E. H. Sharp, Esq.	50
Chinese American Commercial Co.	100
Other Chinese subscriptions	1,290.00
	\$41,092.08

"SHANGHAI MERCURY," LD.

The report for presentation to the third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the *Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.*, has the following under the head of Profit and Loss Account:—After paying an interim dividend of 5 per cent on the 27th November, leaving off *Tls.* 4,721.04 for depreciation, etc., and providing for directors' and auditors' fees, the balance to the credit of this account amounts to *Tls.* 4,542.75, out of which the Directors propose to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent, absorbing *Tls.* 235.0, to pay a bonus to the working portion of the foreign staff of 10 per cent, amounting to *Tls.* 720.00, to carry forward the balance of *Tls.* 331.75.

BROKERS' CASE AT SHANGHAI.

At the German Consular Court, Shanghai, on the 11th inst. before Mr. Maenss, Vice-Consul, and Messrs. H. Smetlage and C. Landgraf, Assessors, the case of Toeg and Read v. Melchers concluded. The judgment was as follows:—

That it is customary that the brokerages are due only upon settlements of transactions, as is well known and needs no further comment. Apart from this and with regard to case in issue, the Court is not of opinion that the letter of the 15th February conveys the meaning of a contract according to which Mr. Bandow should have been bound to accept the offer of *Ts.* 85,000 should Mr. Melchers agree to the price by telegram. The production of said telegram is in consequence of no value. That Mr. Bandow has given the property on hand to Mr. Toeg for the purpose of a sale is neither asserted or proved. The case is therefore dismissed with costs.

Dr. Vorwerk, on behalf of the defendant, said the matter could have been settled amicably out of Court had not the plaintiffs rushed to give the case into the hands of their lawyer in the first instance, and demanded a commission to which they were not entitled. Mr. Bandow, however, fully recognised the trouble which Mr. Toeg had taken in connection with the sale of Mr. Melchers's property, and therefore, now offered him a fair compensation for his exertions.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 13th June.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR HENRY S. BERKELEY (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

HO CHU TING v. THE WING SHING.

This was a claim for a partnership account and to wind up the business of the Causeway Bay Dairy. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. P. Hett, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, solicitor, for the defendant.

The case occupied the Court the entire week, and after reviewing the evidence His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

Tuesday, 16th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A MINIATURE "ZAFIRO" CASE.

Leung Chuk Nam and Wong Mi Hong, trading as the Po Fung Kai Ki Bank, sued the Shun On Co., Ltd., for damages in respect of an alleged breach of contract by the defendants in failing to deliver a package of \$550 in banknotes shipped on board their steamer *Namking* by the plaintiffs. Mr. H. W. Looker of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, for the defendants.

Plaintiffs in their statement of claim stated that they were Chinese bankers carrying on business in Chin Yek Street, Tainan, in the district of Samshui. Defendants were a registered company and carried on business as shipowners at 31, Wellington Street. On 19th April, 1903, plaintiffs shipped on board the steamship *Namking*, of which the defendants are the registered owners, three packages of silver—namely, one package consisting of \$500 in 20-cent pieces, one consisting of 80 Japanese yen and one consisting of \$25 (Mexican)—and one package containing \$550 Mexican currency in banknotes and a letter addressed to the Wing On Bank 183 Queen's Road Central, and that the defendants duly received the same on board the ship to be carried by them to Victoria for reward and there delivered to the Wing On Bank. The receipt on board of the said three packages of silver and one of banknotes was duly acknowledged by the defendants, and a sum of \$ for freight was duly paid to the defendants by the plaintiffs in respect of them. The defendants duly carried and delivered the three packages of silver but failed to carry and deliver the package of banknotes or any part thereof. Plaintiffs had suffered damage by reason of the breach of contract by the defendants and claimed \$550 and interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from 19th April, 1903.

Defendants in their answers admitted that on 19th April, 1903, plaintiffs shipped on board the steamship *Namking* three packages of silver addressed to the Wing On Bank, 183, Queen's Road Central, all of which packages were duly delivered to the Wing On Bank. Defendants denied that they on the 19th of April, 1903, or at any other time received from the plaintiffs a package containing \$550 Mexican currency in banknotes or any letter addressed to the Wing On Bank. Defendants also denied that they acknowledged the receipt from the plaintiffs of such package containing banknotes or that they received the sum of \$1 for freight or otherwise in respect thereof. They denied that they entered into any contract to carry and deliver the said package of banknotes for reward or otherwise, that they had committed a breach of any contract entered into by them with the plaintiffs in respect of the said package of banknotes and letter, and that the plaintiffs had suffered any damage.

Mr. Looker in opening the case said that everything was admitted by the defendants except the one thing—namely, that this parcel of banknotes was put on board. They admitted

receiving the silver but said they did not receive the letter containing the \$550 in banknotes. He would bring the manager of the plaintiffs' shop to tell how he counted out the notes the night before, and evidence would be called to show that the three packages of silver and the one containing the banknotes were shipped on board the *Namking* and their receipt chopped in the acknowledgment book. It was subsequently found that the bank in Hongkong had not received the \$550 in banknotes. When enquiries were made the people on the steamer said they had not received this package of banknotes. When the book with the chop in it was produced the steamer people said it was false, that it was chopped in a black book and not in a yellow book. He would prove that the plaintiffs had been constantly sending money in bullion and banknotes down to the defendants. These sums had always been received, and the same chop used in respect of this consignment had been used in many other cases.

For the plaintiffs evidence was given that the bank *foki* took the three parcels of silver and the one of banknotes to the steamer, shipped them, and got the acknowledgment book chopped in respect of them. Leung Chuk Nam, sub-manager of the bank, said that the banknotes were Hongkong and Penang notes.

For the defendants evidence was given to the effect that there was no package of banknotes accompanying the packages of silver coin, and that the chop was not genuine.

Mr. Grist in his concluding remarks made the objection that in the pleadings the banknotes were described as of Mexican currency whereas on the plaintiffs' own showing they were actually Hongkong and Penang notes. On that point alone the plaintiffs' case must fail. On the main question he contended that the evidence of the two principal witnesses showed vital discrepancies and that the plaintiffs, on whom lay the onus of proof, had failed to prove the probable existence of these banknotes or their shipment on board the *Namking*.

His Lordship in giving judgment said that with regard to the technical objection as to Mexican as against Hongkong and Penang currency, he would give Mr. Looker leave to amend his pleadings. With regard to the main point there was only one slight discrepancy in the evidence of the two principal witnesses for the plaintiffs, referred to by Mr. Grist. He was thoroughly convinced that the book was chopped by Liu Lin (one of the steamer people) and therefore he took it in conjunction with the evidence of the plaintiffs that he received the four parcels. Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

The Court adjourned.

Wednesday, 17th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

LI WEI v. YUEN HANG K'N.

This was a cross-summons, in which Li Wei claimed from Yuen Hang Kin the sum of \$814.58 money due and was summonsed in turn for \$96. Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. S. Harston of Messrs. Ewens & Harston, solicitors), appeared for Li Wei, and Mr. John Hays of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors, was for the other side.

Mr. Slade in opening the case said that his client was presently employed as head boiler-maker in the gas-works at Wanchai. He was a man with some little money. In December last Yuen Hang Kin approached him and requested a loan of \$500 for the purpose of building a house in the country, and offered him as an inducement for the loan the position of rent-collector in respect of some 26 houses in Amoy and Watow Lines at a salary of \$15 per month and a floor-rent-free, and also said he would give Li Wei a promissory note on the property. Li Wei lent the \$500 on 18th December and on 20th December was appointed rent-collector. He started collecting rents almost immediately and frequently made payments to the defendant or his cousin, who was either employed by the defendant or was a partner. He continued collecting rents until 18th February when he left, not because he

was dissatisfied with his position but because he had secured his present employment as head boiler-maker at the gas-works. After he left he requested a settlement of accounts and the repayment of the loan of \$500. On 3rd May plaintiff and the representatives of the defendant met and adjusted accounts. It was then found that the amount of rent paid by the plaintiff to the defendant was \$2,318, whereas the amount actually payable was only \$2,055, so that he had overpaid a sum of \$263, which together with his salary of \$15 per month for two months, \$21 expended by him on repairs, and the loan of \$500, made up the claim of \$3,145.8. A week later plaintiff took his account for settlement to the defendant who said that it was all right but that the plaintiff must wait for the money. Since then he had pressed for the money, but it was not forthcoming—hence the action.

After hearing the evidence of Li Wei, His Lordship referred the question of the accounts to the shroff and adjourned the case *sine die*.

Thursday, 18th June.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR H. S. BERKELEY
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CALENDAR.

There were down for disposal nine cases implicating sixteen persons. No very serious offences figured on the calendar.

THE DAIRY FARM EMBEZZLEMENTS.

Robert Percy Moffitt was charged with three separate acts of larceny while employed as secretary of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., the sums involved amounting to \$5,800.

He pleaded guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor) conducted the prosecution. Addressing the Court, he said the prisoner had pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling the monies of the Dairy Farm Co. It was not his wish to press the charge harshly, but he thought it was his duty to indicate some of the circumstances of the case. It was prisoner's duty as secretary of the Dairy Farm to keep the books, receive monies and pay them into the Bank the same day. The system of the payment of customers' accounts was for a shroff to collect them and every two or three days when he had a large sum in his hands he paid it over to the prisoner, who initialled the amount he received from the shroff.

His Lordship here interposed with the remark that if a plea of guilty was tendered it was unnecessary to relate the facts.

The Acting Attorney-General said he was not desirous of unduly pressing the charge, but he thought it his duty to state the facts. The total defalcations by the prisoner amounted to \$11,000. The Crown had selected three items amounting to between \$5,000 and \$6,000 for the purposes of prosecution. In view of the prisoner's position of trust in the Dairy Farm and the magnitude of the defalcations, the case was one of exceptional gravity.

His Lordship—Was he the chief secretary?

The Acting Attorney-General said the prisoner was secretary of the Company; large sums of money were put in his hands and the utmost confidence was placed in him. There was no check upon him except the annual audit and he was completely trusted by the Company.

The Registrar (Mr. W. Norton Kyshe) asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything to the Court in mitigation of the sentence about to be passed upon him.

The Prisoner said he would ask his Lordship, in passing sentence, kindly to take into consideration that he had already been six months in custody—five months in America and one here. He had nothing further to say.

His Lordship—What was the prisoner's salary?

The Acting Attorney-General stated that he got \$100 a month, quarters and office, and was allowed to take up work other than the secretary work of the Dairy Farm.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he was very sorry to see a man of prisoner's position and hitherto respectability occupying that position. The offence was a very serious one, because it appeared that the prisoner was

placed in a position of trust and had seriously abused that position. It had been stated by the Attorney-General that very large sums of money passed through his hands. With regard to that fact, his Lordship could not but feel that his salary was one which was smaller than should be paid to a man through whose hands very large sums of money passed. But that was no excuse in the law nor could he take into consideration that undoubtedly employers who paid small salaries to person through whose hands large sums of money had to pass laid themselves open to the risk of peculations on the part of their employees. He would take into consideration, however, the fact that the prisoner had asked him to consider, that he had been imprisoned for several months; but he must mark the offence with a serious punishment, because of its gravity—breach of trust by a man in the position which the prisoner held. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned with hard labour for three years, counting in the time he had been in prison already: that would be two years and six months.

The Acting Attorney-General—The prisoner has not been actually in prison, my Lord.

His Lordship—Then two years and six months is the sentence of the Court.

BURGLARY.

Wong Yan and Chan Fai were charged with having on the night of the 18th May broken into a house at Kungohung near Yaumati and stolen a clock. Other two counts charged them with larceny and receiving stolen goods.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty to receiving and the second pleaded not guilty on all counts.

The Acting Attorney-General said he could not accept that plea.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. R. J. Macgowan, W. B. Bryce, E. Liders, W. A. H. Otto, H. W. Webb, A. McColl, E. J. Ellis. Foreman, Mr. Macgowan.

The Acting Attorney-General in opening the case said the prisoners were members of a gang who were engaged in this burglary. On the night in question the mistress of the house was suddenly awakened and found the second prisoner walking into the room. Matches were struck and she saw him clearly. The man told her not to make a noise but she shouted and alarmed the household. She saw the first prisoner taking down a clock from the wall. When the alarm was raised the burglars made off, taking the clock with them. There were valuables and a considerable amount of money in the house but these were not touched. On examination it was found that the burglar had gained entrance by removing the bar of the door. The police were sent for. On information, they went immediately to a house in Yaumati where the prisoners were. In the first prisoner's cubicle was found the clock wrapped in a coat which was wet, the inference being that the wearer had just come in out of the rain, for it was a wet night. All the inmates of the house—some 14—were placed in a row and the mistress of the burgled house identified them from among the others. When examined the clothing of both men was found to be wet.

The jury found the prisoners guilty of burglary.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour, on each of the prisoners.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

Wong On, a bad character, was charged with having returned to the Colony in breach of a banishment order for five years passed upon him in 1901.

The prisoner admitted that he had returned from banishment but said the officer who took him out of the Colony did not tell him the term of his banishment.

His Lordship remarked that not having been told the term, prisoner ought to have supposed that it was forever. He would take that as a plea of guilty. Having returned from banishment, prisoner would now stay here for six months in prison with hard labour; after which he would be dealt with by the proper authorities.

BURGLARY.

Fung Chun, Chan Him and Keung Cheung Ting were charged with having on 19th May at Coffee Plantation burglariously entered a house and stolen a jade stone; also with robbery with violence.

The pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. H. Parcell (foreman), P. H. Murray, W. C. P. Stoppa, C. Konig, K. E. H. Pollock, C. Pederson, and H. Ruttonjee.

Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law, who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Acting Attorney-General, stated in opening the case that the complainant was a vegetable gardener at Coffee Plantation at East Point. On the night of 19th May the three prisoners entered this house and went into complainant's room. They sized him, held him down and took a bangle from his wrist. He managed to get a hold of one of the men by the queue and held on to him till the police were brought. The other two got away but were afterwards arrested on information.

The jury, after hearing evidence, found the prisoner guilty on both counts.

His Lordship sentenced them each to three years' and six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to receive 20 strokes three days before liberation from gaol.

UTTERING A FORGED ORDER.

Li King Cho and Chan Fun-Yan were charged with having on 30th May uttered a forged order for delivery of 55 bags of sugar purporting to be chopped by the Man Wo (Bismarck & Co.).

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. C. Oldorp (foreman), F. E. Shuster, A. Beattie, A. McColl, W. C. D. Turner, R. J. Macgowan, and E. Liders.

The Acting Attorney-General in his opening statement said that on the morning of the 30th of last month at 8 o'clock the first prisoner came to the Tung Fat sugar-shop at 172, Wing Lok Street and announced himself as an employee of Bismarck & Co. He arranged on behalf nominally of Bismarck & Co. for the sale to that firm of 50 bags of sugar to be delivered subsequently. The transaction was entered in the books as being made with Bismarck & Co. About noon on the same day both prisoners came together to the Tung Fat shop. The first prisoner stopped outside. The second went inside, announced himself also as an employee of Bismarck & Co., and produced a forged delivery order which had been prepared presumably between the two visits to the shop. In the order the Tung Fat were asked by Bismarck & Co. to hand over 35 of the 50 bags purporting to be ordered in the morning. The second prisoner said he wanted the sugar very promptly as it had to go on board a ship which was about to sail. This apparently aroused the suspicions of the shop people for they sent round privately to Bismarck & Co. to ask if the order was all right. Bismarck & Co. said they had nothing to do with it, that the prisoners were total strangers to them, and that the chop on the order was a forgery and was not their chop. The man who had presented the order was accordingly arrested and a foki was sent out to arrest his accomplice, who ran off but was captured. The evidence would show that the delivery order was forged and that both prisoners represented themselves to be employees of Bismarck & Co. in order to pass off this forgery.

After hearing evidence the jury found the prisoners guilty as libelled.

His Lordship sentenced them each to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Court adjourned.

The following appears in the N.C. Daily News:—H.E. Wu, the Acting Governor of Shansi, memorialised the throne last month that the following honours be conferred in consideration of the generous and enlightened services of the Protestant missionaries in the settlement of the Boxer troubles in Shansi, for not exacting full and deserved indemnities for the heavy losses of life and property sustained by them, and for using what the Chinese themselves considered a moderate fine for the establishment of a University for Western learning there, viz., to the Rev. Timothy Richard, D.D., Litt. D., Mandarin Button of the first rank; the Rev. Moir Duncan, M.A., Mandarin Button of the second rank; Mr. D. E. Hoste, B.A., Mandarin Button of the third rank; Dr. E. H. Edwards, Mandarin Button of the third rank; and Dr. Atwood, Mandarin Button of the third rank. The memorial was approved by the Throne.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the V.R.C. was held on Thursday in the Gymnasium. In the absence of Hon. F. H. May (President), the chair was taken by Mr. W. A. Armstrong. Supporting him were Messrs. W. A. Crake, E. M. Hazeland, A. Rodger, R. H. B. Mitchell (Hon. Treasurer), and Frank W. White (Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which, he said, were very satisfactory. The Club occupied a very good position at present. With regard to the Regatta, he was sorry the Club did not win the Cup, but there were lots of keen sports left and he hoped they would be able to secure the Cup this year. (Applause)

Mr. J. COYLE seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of Hon. Secretary. Mr. White had been very good indeed to the Club and, he was glad to say, was willing to carry on for another year. (Applause.) He moved that Mr. White be re-elected.

Mr. S. A. SETH in seconding the motion, remarked that they should recognise Mr. White's services more substantially than they had done. He had a great deal to do and did it excellently.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter to which Mr. Seth referred would be left to the new committee.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the re-election as Hon. Treasurer of Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell, who, he said, had been very good in keeping their accounts. (Applause.)

Mr. C. E. A. HANCE seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The General Committee for the year was elected by ballot as follows:—Messrs. W. A. Armstrong, E. M. Hazeland, T. Meek, G. A. Caldwell, W. A. Crake, W. S. Bailey, E. W. Mitchell, A. Rodger and W. G. Humphreys.

The Balloting Committee was elected by ballot as follows:—Messrs. H. A. Lammert, C. E. A. Hance, R. Henderson, S. A. Seth, A. Humphreys, J. H. R. Hance, E. Herbst, W. Ochar, A. P. Nobbs and A. A. Alves.

The CHAIRMAN said he had a matter to bring before the meeting. Members who had been away for some years were still able to enjoy all the benefits of the Club and it had been suggested that in addition should be made to Rule No. 13 to the effect that absent members should pay a retaining fee of \$2 per year in advance and if they failed to pay it within a year their names should be struck off the list. He thought it would be a good thing because members coming back after an absence of such a period as he had indicated did not pay another entrance fee and yet got all the privileges.

Mr. S. A. SETH suggested that the retaining fee should not be payable in advance.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that members would be allowed a year in which to think of it.

Mr. G. J. CLARK thought that if members paid their entrance fee once it was quite sufficient without paying it again.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not proposed that they should pay twice but only that absent members should pay a retaining fee.

Mr. H. E. V. HAGGARD suggested that it should be within the option of members who had been absent to pay the retaining fee on their return for the period during which they had been away.

Mr. R. H. B. MITCHELL said the difficulty was that there remained on the list many members with regard to whom the Committee did not know whether they were coming back or not.

Mr. CLARK suggested that after a member had been absent two years his name be scratched off the list altogether. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN then drew up and moved the adoption of the following amendment to Rule 13, embodying the suggestions made in the discussion:—"Absent members shall pay a retaining fee of \$2 per year. This can either be paid in advance or on return to the Colony. If, after two years have elapsed, no notification has been received by the Club from the absent member that he

still wishes to remain a member, his name shall be struck off the list."

Mr. CLARK seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

This was all the business.

In the annual report the Boathouse Sub-Committee (Messrs. W. A. Armstrong, G. A. Caldwell, and A. Denison) state that at present the property of the Club comprises 5 four-oared boats, 6 tubs, 3 randan gigs, 2 dinghies, 1 half-tub; 36 four-oars, 14 double sculls, 2 single and 16 tub oars. "The Committee have much pleasure in recording the awakened interest in rowing and trust to find a like interest in the next rowing season. The boathouse, boats and oars are in very satisfactory condition; the fours have recently undergone a thorough overhaul; new oars have been ordered from home which we expect will arrive here early in September. The Regatta—the 45th (?) under the auspices of this Club and Hongkong Boat Club—was held on the 10th and 11th December, 1902, and we have much pleasure in recording the cordial co-operation of the Hongkong Boat Club on the invitation of your Committee. The English crew again carried off the International, and the Boat Club the Challenge. The holder of the season 1902-1903 of the Championship Challenge Cup, presented by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., late Chairman of the Club, for the greatest number of wins during 3 years, is Mr. F. D. Bain, who has 6 wins. Those interested in rowing are indebted to the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., for presenting a handsome cup, entitled 'The Pongkong Challenge Cup.' This is to be rowed for yearly by representative crews from the competing Clubs, and as before stated was won by the Hongkong Boat Club at the last Regatta. The conditions are as follows:—'Cup presented by Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. For four oars. The Cup to become the property of the Club or unit of His Majesty's Forces which wins it three times in succession or five times in all. Amateur crews representative of any amateur rowing, boating, yachting or aquatic club in Hongkong or China, or of any portion of His Majesty's naval or military forces stationed in Hongkong or China, to be eligible to compete.' The best thanks of the Club are due to Lady Blake for kindly presenting the Regatta prizes."

The Bathhouse Sub-Committee (Messrs. T. Meek, W. A. Crake and M. McIvor) say that the bathhouse has maintained its popularity with the members and no falling off has been noticed in this part of the Club, in spite of its remote situation. They regret to report the sudden death of Ah Yow, in whom the Club had lost a faithful and hardworking man. At the Aquatic Sports held on 5th, 6th and 7th September the Colony championship was won by Mr. N. H. Alves and the Club championship by Mr. M. A. Razack. Considerable interest had been manifested in water polo throughout the season, and the Committee had to record with satisfaction that the Club team successfully defended the shield after some very hard games with the naval and military teams. It was also satisfactory to note that the standard of play was improving very much and the n n-Club teams were more difficult to beat than in former years. The Committee hope that young members will come forward and enable the Club to enter at least two teams for the approaching competition. The best thanks of the Club are due to Mrs. Robinson for kindly presenting the Aquatic Sports prizes.

The Gymnasium Sub-Committee (Messrs. E. M. Hazeland, W. S. Bailey and A. Rodger) report as follows:—

The Committee regret to report that the Gymnasium was blown down by the typhoon of August, 1902. It has since been rebuilt, and the Club is now provided with a large and airy Gymnasium, and the Committee hope that the members will make more use of the same. During the time that the Gymnasium was down, a portion of the verandah of the Club House was converted into a Gymnasium, and Sandow developers, dumb-bells and Indian clubs were used by a few members; but the space was too limited to allow of any other exercises. A smoking concert was held in the Gymnasium and proved a great success.

The Bar Sub-Committee (Messrs. R. H. B. Mitchell and W. A. Crake) state that they

cannot show a very satisfactory report for 1902; they only took over office in July, and for six months the bar had been run at a loss owing to the advance in prices of goods purchased. On the 1st August prices were advanced in the bar, and the latter five months of the year were fairly successful. The income amounted to \$46.8, leaving a balance of \$297 on the credit side.

The membership numbers 360.

CRICKET AVERAGES.

ARMY ORDNANCE C.C.

Matches played 31; 20 won; 8 lost; 2 drawn. Prizes were presented by the President of the Club to Messrs. J. C. A. Lillywhite and H. R. Skinner for batting and bowling respectively. During the season the Club played the H.K.C.C. once and the regimental team of the Derbyshire Regiment twice; they lost to the H.K.C.C., but defeated the Sherwoods on both occasions. With two of their best men absent they were badly beaten by the R.A.M.C.:—

	No. of innings.	No. of runs.	Most in innings.	Times not out.	Aver- age.
G. C. A. Lillywhite (Capt.)	34	656	76	2	20.50
H. R. Skinner	30	510	45	1	17.58
E. P. Bradford	24	345	38*	2	16.09
C. Rutter	25	245	27*	2	15.00
A. E. Hatwell	16	180	15	1	12.00
E. McGibbon	24	216	25*	4	10.80
T. S. Bromley	21	204	20	1	10.20
W. Farmer	15	114	15*	1	8.14
W. T. Burgess	22	135	18	2	6.75
R. H. Jewsbury	15	94	20	—	6.26
J. Lashbrook	24	70	11	4	3.50

The following also batted:—

R. A. Anscombe	6	127	42	—	21.16
H. Turner	4	40	34*	—	13.83
S. W. Langley	6	15	13*	1	3.00

* Signifies not out.

	No. of overs.	Maiden overs.	Total runs.	Total wickets.	Aver- age.
H. R. Skinner	216.3	35	497	85	5.84
E. P. Bradford	294.5	60	861	121	6.71
E. McGibbon	40.3	6	206	18	11.44
J. C. A. Lillywhite	85.0	16	522	24	21.75

The following also bowled:—

H. Turner	86.0	5	132	17	7.76
A. E. Hatwell	30.4	3	168	6	28.00
C. Rutter	6.0	—	38	2	19.00

ATHLETICS AT AMOY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT]

An interesting event was decided at Amoy on Wednesday, the 10th, when a foot-race round Kulangsu Island was run for a cup. The success of this contest, an entire innovation, should make its yearly repetition a certainty. But in cooler weather, for choice, as on Wednesday the heat of the last two weeks plainly told on the competitors, and no doubt materially increased the time of the winner.

The course round Kulangsu is on the whole good going underfoot, but is certainly of a cross-country rather than a track character. The start is from the Amoy Club and through the Chinese village, then up one or two sharp rises and down to the beach where there is a fairly level run of about 1/4-mile, until, after breasting another rise, there is a straight hard stretch of about 300 yards to the foot of a steep hill (near the German Consul's residence), almost 1/4-mile in length, where the crux of the whole race comes, and the final result will probably always be decided.

Having overmounted this obstacle, there is a run in of about 1/4-mile, mostly downhill, but ending with about 100 yards of gradual slope up to the finish by the Club Theatre. Six started at about 7 p.m. and went away at a good pace. After passing the village the field was reduced to four, nearly 1/4-mile from the start. Then J. S. Fenwick took a good lead, followed by F. Douglas-Irvine and C. Gorrell, twenty yards behind, with H. Lachlan bringing up the rear. Getting down to the beach, where a strong head-wind rather bothered the runners, Fenwick got well away and led by 50 yards until getting on to the level before reaching the big hill. After this, however, Irvine began to close up second, and Gorrell fell behind Lachlan. Going up the hill Fenwick still led and Lachlan passed

Irvine, going a good pace, but 100 yards from the top Irvine again took second place, and Fenwick falling exhausted, led at the German Consul's house. Gorell also stopped, and the race was now between Irvine and Lachlan, the former of whom, though chased at times by Lachlan, managed to keep away and win, exhausted, by about 60 yards.

Lachlan came up the straight at a fine pace, and was the less done of the two. Result:—

F. Douglas-Irvine ... 18 min. 53 2-5th sec. 1
H. Lachlan ... 19 min. 11 1-5th sec. 2

The race was a good one in all respects and the winner fully deserved his success. Lachlan made a very fine effort, running a waiting race, and possibly might have reversed the decision if there had been another half mile to go.

Fenwick also ran a good race, but misjudged the distance and did not realize the effect of the big hill; he and Gorell should do very well another year.

There was a large crowd of spectators including many ladies, so that the race, on all accounts, may be called a great success, and worthy of annual repetition.

CHINESE AMOK AT SINGAPORE.

The *Strait Times* of the 6th inst. gives the following description of a remarkable incident of which we have already been informed telegraphically:—

A case of what is believed to have been amok occurred in an opium-shop at Beach Road yesterday afternoon. In this instance, however, a Chinaman committed the deed. In the annals of crime in Singapore there is not a single record of amok committed by Chinese. It appears that the amok-er, a Chinaman named Tuah Tong Hee, was a lodger in the opium-shop in question at 143, Beach Road. About 4.15 p.m. yesterday Tong Hee returned to the opium-shop and told the keeper that he was going to leave the place and paid twenty-six cents for his lodging only. The keeper told him that he could go whenever he liked. Tong Hee then had a few words with one of the other lodgers about leaving and suddenly picked up a hatchet which was lying near and struck his fellow lodger over the neck and back, seriously wounding him. The opium-shop keeper went to the assistance of the other man and he was struck over the head, receiving a scalp wound which bled profusely. The amok-er then made a dash for the door and met another Chinaman just coming in whom he also hit over the head with the axe. The assailant then rushed back into the room and again attacked the first man with whom he had the dispute. The occupants of the house shouted for the police and the infuriated Chinaman, with the blood-stained axe in his hand, rushed outside where he almost ran into the arms of a Malay police constable who had heard the noise and came up to see what he could do. Before rushing out the man had seized a long knife and on seeing the policeman he stopped suddenly and plunged the knife into his own abdomen inflicting a nasty wound. He fell down almost immediately and was seized by the constable, who wrenched the knife out of his hands. The amok-er became unconscious almost immediately. The three other wounded men and the amok-runner were brought to Rochore Police Station from where they were sent on to the General Hospital. The amok runner never recovered consciousness and died at 7 o'clock last night. It was therefore impossible for the police to take his statement which doubtless would have thrown light on the case. The first injured man is in a very critical condition. An inquest was commenced this morning on the body of the amok-er, and was adjourned *sine die*. Last night Inspector Hart of Rochore Police Station visited the scene of the amok. The place is reported to have looked like a shambles.

A telegram from Berlin announces that Herr Kallen, German Consul at Canton, has been transferred to Saigon.

The Russian General Staff "Military and Scientific Expedition" to explore Mongolia, will be entrusted to the command of M. Grum-Grjimaia, who is well known in connection with Chinese exploration.

THE URAGA DOCK COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

Japanese papers report some strange proceedings at Uraga in connection with the U.S. gunboats contract, says the *Japan Gazette*. The Philippine Insular Government is said to have refused to take delivery of the three boats now on the stocks and to have demanded a cash indemnity for failure to comply with specifications; Mr. Tsukahara, President of the Dock Company, is said to have resigned his position on account of these things and to have been followed in this regard by the yard master; half the workmen are reported to have been dismissed and the works are said to be practically at a standstill. The resignations and dismissal of men would be perhaps explainable from the Japanese standpoint which applauds suicide in the face of disgrace rather than to "face the music" which Western ideas regard as the manlier course. But the difficulty of the question lies in the allegation that the two gunboats delivered were found defective by the Philippine Government. How is it possible that defective boats could possibly have been delivered to that Government, when they had first to pass a special U. S. Inspector at Uraga? This point—that there was such an Inspector—has been made very clear, and it would apparently be impossible for defective work to have passed him unnoticed. Japanese papers naturally note this point, and openly allege that bribery and corruption were employed by the Dock Company to secure the connivance of the U.S. Inspector in foisting poor work on the Philippine Government. Details of this alleged corruption are even given, but there are circumstances that seem to make the story almost incredible.

Such U.S. Inspectors are usually specially selected for the work, and the appointment is deemed highly honourable and responsible and carries a good salary. One of the defects admitted to have been found in the first two gunboats consisted of their large additional draught, the boats being specially required to be of shallow draught for coast work. Now it seems almost incredible that any Inspector would deliberately certify to the draught being according to specifications when he knew that a practical test in Philippine waters in a few weeks' time would expose the fact that the draught was a foot more than called for and that therefore his certificate was dishonest. Yet that is just what these charges of bribery mean. And, if rumour from Manila is to be believed, this matter of excessive draught was not the only defect found in the boats, and Governor Taft is reported to have been stirred to special action in the matter. Another naval inspector came to Japan and is said to have reported condemnably as to the three boats being built at Uraga. Then a special agent visited the dockyard and, after investigating the matter, left to report the result of his enquiry to headquarters. What the result is is not yet specifically known, but it will undoubtedly find its way to the American Government and probably become publicly known. As there is prospect, therefore, that the reputation of Japan in this connection may suffer abroad, it seems in the highest degree desirable that it should be clearly known that the Japanese Government has nothing to do with any actions of the Uraga Dock Company in the premises. This is the first foreign commission entrusted to a Japanese yard and it would be disastrous if any official stigma were attached to what ought to be regarded as a private contract.

With regard to the late Mr. Nils Möller, whose death is announced elsewhere, the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—A man of strong passions, a vigorous mind, and great commonsense mixed with obstinacy, he built up a fine shipping business here, and he seemed still a hale and strong man when the family troubles, which probably hastened his end, brought him back to Shanghai recently. He spoke occasionally at Ratepayers' Meeting here, always forcibly and generally to the point. He has left nine children, the majority of whom are in Shanghai, some of them carrying on the business founded by their father.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The *L. & C. Express* of the 22nd ult. writes:—

We regret to note that the plague returns from Hongkong indicate that there has again this year been a serious recrudescence of this terrible scourge. The figures for the last month have shown an increase in the number of deaths each week, there being no less than 117 cases of plague and 99 deaths for the week ending 16th inst. Considering the serious effect which these frequently recurring outbreaks of plague have on the general welfare of the colony, it seems almost astounding that the inhabitants themselves have not long ago been moved to such determined action as would have forced the authorities to do all that was humanly possible to stamp out the disease. For years past the weak spots in the sanitary system of the colony have been known, and yet the local authorities time after time have hesitated to take the necessary measures. The sanitary officials have, it is true, done their best, but they have too often been undermanned and overworked. As the result of the investigations made last year by Professor Simpson and Mr. Chadwick a number of reforms have been instituted and the sanitary staff increased, but evidently much remains to be accomplished. The extent of the outbreak this year shows that all the precautions hitherto taken have been unavailing, and it must be obvious to the most optimistic Government official that mere tinkering measures are not of the slightest avail. It can scarcely be said that there is any want of light on the subject of the plague. It has been fully shown that there can be no doubt of the connection of the plague with sanitation.

Probably some of our readers may have perused the interesting little pamphlet on tropical sanitation, with special reference to Hongkong, by Mr. R. C. Alford, published a few years back, in which the subject of the sanitation of the colony is dealt with. The writer points out that the system of sewage disposal adopted, although superior to that of using the storm drains for the water-carriage of the sewage, does not appear to be in all respects satisfactory under the conditions obtaining in Hongkong. Besides the difficulties attending the water-carriage of sewage in a town so situated, the successful connection of some of the house drains in the native quarter involving the possible introduction of water-closets, previously unknown, constitutes, says the writer, a serious obstacle. It is open to question, he adds, whether the simple hand-carriage system, notwithstanding the admitted defects of the method, would not have been preferable as the less of two evils. Apart from the difficulty of tidal block, which might be minimised, the author favours the view that there are no engineering difficulties to prevent the ultimate success of water-carriage in Hongkong. What is chiefly desirable is a more definite separation of the localities inhabited by natives from those following the customs and habits of cleanliness usual amongst Anglo-Saxon races. As there does not seem to be much hope that the usages of European houses will extend to the Chinese, so that all could be sewered alike on Western principles, there is a great deal to be said in favour of Mr. Alford's plan that a definite district or section of the town, extending right across from sea to hill, be laid out, in which European habits, the use of water-closets, large areas for light and air, and a rigorous sanitary house-to-house visitation be insisted upon, on the lines of the strictest European municipal customs, and that only those content to observe and able to appreciate such advantages be permitted to live therein.

An honorary degree of the University of Cambridge has been offered to, and accepted by Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., British Minister at Peking.

A strike of ricksha-men has taken place at Osaka, owing to the establishment of a river steamer service. Attempts have been made by the strikers to wreck the steamers. The police interfered and arrested 200.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

THE VIEWS OF MR. HUTTENBACH.

As soon as it was known that the Legislative Council had set its seal of approval upon the Report of the Currency Commission, a representative of the *Straits Times* paid a visit to Mr. Huttenbach in order to gather his views as to how far he thought the discussion and vote altered the position. Mr. Huttenbach expressed himself as delighted to have an opportunity to state his opinions and an appointment was made for the next day, as Mr. Huttenbach wished to read first the Report of the Council Meeting so as to be acquainted with all the arguments. In reply to a kind of leading question as to what he thought of the debate generally, Mr. Huttenbach said:—"I think the debate shows mistaken notions about the motives of those who have gone to the trouble to criticise. I do not think there are individuals influenced by monetary gain or pricked by jealousy. I think there is nothing of the kind. Anyhow, this is entirely a question as to how well-known forces will operate under given circumstances. Personally, I would like it to be known that in regard to those who have done me the honour to read my opinions and to refer to the same in Council, while I am always grateful for their pointing out shortcomings, I am convinced, even where we differ, of their sincerity of purpose and purity of motive. Were such not the case on my part, it would not be contributing towards stability of the standard or fixing of the standard but of lowering the standard—of debate."

"Are these according to your view the only mistakes?"

"Never mind, that is not the point. The main question and the only question is, and remains, whether the Committee has been misled by insufficient evidence. That such is the case has also been forcibly shown at the meeting of Council. A mere denial cannot dispose of that. A mere denial never disposes of any argument. And that point it is to be hoped may still be looked into by the Secretary of State. It is not too late yet. He is the 'head of the family,' and after Friday's proceedings in Council a stronger case than ever can be made out, especially if the question as a whole is looked at on large lines and divested of details."

"What is your meaning?"

"I will give it to you in the form of a parable. There were two men, of which one man had already got, and the other had to get, a new horse. The man who had already got a horse was lame and was therefore only allowed a poor kind of a horse, which could not be of much extra service to him. The man who was still looking out for the horse was not lame. He was strong and healthy. He could ride any horse. And just one particular horse was in his reach, which would have been of the greatest advantage not only to him, but to others connected with him. But the doctors gave their opinion that this man should also get an indifferent horse. Though healthy he was also considered lame, i.e. 'analogous' to the other man. And the way he was to be treated, because by mistake he was considered to be lame, was by some of his friends looked upon as calculated to cause him a great deal of unnecessary pain. These friends had nothing to say against the doctors or against anybody. What they did maintain was that the conclusions arrived at were wrong, because the doctors had not seen the patient themselves. The doctors had to go by hearsay—and by hearsay of witnesses who themselves had either not seen the patient at all, or not for a long time. And if one or two had seen him lately, they had not paid special attention or study to his condition. These friends wanted the 'head of the family' to look into whether the doctors have been misled or not. In the first place, whether the diagnosis as to the two cases being analogous is not for the above reasons wrong, and should such be the case whether the infliction of pain and harm, which in any case could be avoided, should not be proceeded with."

"By 'just the one particular horse' I suppose you mean a Gold Currency?"

"Exactly. There can be no greater 'fixity with gold' than to have gold itself. Besides gold would be easier to get because it would not

entail the labour to work up a substitute to artificially represent the value of gold. And it would be more sure because there could then be no risk of the artificial value not being maintained. Siam will no doubt in time get over her difficulties regarding the tuck n. We could entirely avoid them. And moreover it is just what the Straits want. It will give the Straits a new lease of life. If the Straits have gold, capital will be more attracted than by a token currency however well manipulated. The Straits can thus become the principal money market of the East of the future, and thus retain the trade, and even get a firmer hold of it than now. The forces of the money market would be a substitute for, and be stronger than, the forces of transit trade which latter forces with the influences at work must, it is believed, get less in time, and perhaps later on vanish altogether. A gold standard might mean the saving of Singapore."

"Retaining and increasing the trade here would mean fostering British trade. It would make the strongest possible position under existing circumstances for British trade and industry to pivot around."

"But is not gold not suitable for Asiatic countries?"

"The suggestion that it is not may apply to all other Asiatic countries but not to the Straits. These other countries are considered too poor. These who know local circumstances will bear out that this does not hold good here. The Chamber of Commerce, who ought to be the best judge, recommended a Gold Currency, and I suppose would still prefer it. The other objections likewise fail in the Straits. The transactions are not so small here as to make silver indispensable. Besides, with the subsidiary coinage as well maintained in the future as in the past, we can continue our smallest coin, the quarter cent, under a Gold Currency just as well. And the Asiatic here is enlightened and adaptive, and will gladly take gold just as the Asiatic takes gold when he is in Australia, America, the West Indies, and other like countries. Other countries might object to the Straits joining in 'the struggle for gold,' but that is now an obsolete impression. This is what the report says as regards a gold standard:—

"On the other hand it can hardly be expected that the Straits Settlements, if it should appear advantageous to adopt the gold standard, should sacrifice their own interests out of consideration for other countries."

"And this no doubt holds equally good as regards a gold currency, especially as the actual quantity of gold required would be so insignificant while the results might be so great."

"There is, I suppose, no doubt that the Committee went by the evidence. In fact they were bound to do so."

"But how, can you substantiate your qualification of the evidence, and who is to be the judge?"

"Well, I would be quite satisfied to let Sir David Barbour himself be the judge. Had I to select a proposition, I would let it be thus:—This is a case where practically all debts due to the merchant by the dealer (and they represent the whole import trade) are to be paid from external indebtedness due to the dealer. In case of sudden demonetisation, all this external indebtedness is, owing to its being subject to a different standard, exposed to great depreciation (thereby affecting adversely the import trade). There is no banking machinery to enable dealers to guard against this, the places being too small and in many cases cut off from communication. And the dealers, even where there is the machinery to guard against, and though cute enough to learn in time to guard against, do not know enough to do so at the moment of demonetisation, as the effects are as yet unknown to them. It is asserted that this state of affairs is not disclosed by the evidence."

"With men of the stamp of Sir David Barbour, though nobody is infallible, points of controversy can be narrowed down to the smallest. And it could be further condensed into a statement to the effect that: 'External indebtedness has to go against all internal indebtedness. This theory is ruled by a different standard, the depreciation of which it is impossible to provide against at the time of

demonetisation. It is a position such as exists nowhere else."

"Excuse me, Mr. Huttenbach, but this explanation will hardly appeal to the man in the street. Could you not show in a simple common-sense way why you think the evidence as to local conditions is not complete or is wrong?"

"I will try to. The Report says:—'The Dollar has fallen from 4s. 2d. to about 1s. 7d.' The dollar at the outset of the fall was 4s. 6d. The 4s. 2d. has been taken to be a misprint. It is due to the evidence. This is evidence on the point:—

"830. (Chairman.) What was the old value of the dollar?—Mr. J. Heim. The old value of the dollar was 4s. 2d. (Mr. Adamson.) When I first went out it was 5s. (Chairman.) When would that be; about the time of the Indian Mutiny? 831. (Mr. Adamson.) 1854?—4s. is the par value of the American dollar. 832. No; the American dollar is \$4.99-92 cents per pound sterling. 833. (Chairman.) What was the Mexican dollar in 1870?—The same as the American dollar; I mean the gold value. (Mr. Adamson.) Well, I think, about 1870, it would be worth about 4s. 3d. as far as I remember. 834. (Chairman.) Your argument, apparently, is that the dollar having been about 4s. 2d. or 4s. 3d., and having fallen to 1s. 7d., you think that the fair average value to all concerned, as accurately as you can get it, would be 2s., or something more? Something better, yes."

"Of course, the matter itself is of no importance and does not affect the scheme. It is only meant, as desired by you, to give an illustration of evidence on local conditions."

"But do you think the Secretary of State would alter instructions once given?"

"I think just from the way you put it a great deal can be explained. I think there is a misunderstanding! I do not think that any instructions were issued. There is I think only a notification that 'there are no objections.' No Secretary of State would ever force a change in currency on such a new method (and it is entirely a new method, although it does not look so at the first glance) on a Colony by 'instructions.' Mr. Chamberlain last of all."

"Why do you think so especially as regards Mr. Chamberlain?"—"Because, he is a Secretary of State endowed with the genius of statesmanship in the fullest sense of the word. That is to say, he possesses that wisdom which traces events to causes, unravels their complications, and foresees their consequences, finding at the same time the best mode of avoidance or interference. A rare gift which great minds exercise for the benefit of their country and only little ones for their 'personal advantage.' And not only is Mr. Chamberlain possessed of such an intellect, but that rare intellect has also the rare gift of being able to weld his ideas into noble thoughts and to express them in noble language. And as if fortune had meant for once to be altogether in favour of England and especially her Colonies, this great man it still more. He is a *business man*."

"Why do you lay such stress on his being a *business man*?"

"This is above all others the century of trade and industry. Such a *business man* in such a position, who has made the advancement of the Colonies a special part of his programme, will mean wisdom and justice applied to the remotest part of the Empire. And Mr. Chamberlain being a *business man* will make it sure that the question is well understood and will recognise its importance, which is mainly one of business, being understood, and 'instructions or no instructions, of it being settled to the interests of the Colony. For which there is still plenty of time.' Mr. Chamberlain could not know that the evidence is considered not complete here. The Committee themselves could not know it. The point has never been raised."

"No, it had not been raised but—"

"It has been raised with the local Government; only unfortunately so far no case has been made out to their satisfaction. Perhaps a case to their satisfaction can still be made out. Perhaps what happened yesterday will make them reflect. Hardly had the Council approved of the measure when the great gamble was started. We have already to-day a special Straits exchange and the troubles connected

therewith will now become visible. And the Banks decline already to give notes against the British dollar, or rather the Banks begin at this early stage to hoard the Government notes, i.e., the Straits dollars of the future."

"But have you nothing to say against the arguments brought forward at yesterday's meeting?"

"That would be very difficult. Only it seems to me that if looked into there is not much difference of opinion. The scheme might do well enough for the Native States just as it might have done for India. What is feared is that with its prolonged, its artificial, and its complicated methods, it will not do for the local conditions, not for the Straits, unfortunately. This was to a great extent admitted by the supporters of Government. Even the Chinese Member, though he approved, condemned the manner of demonetisation. And there was an undertone that the scheme though adopted in name was to be subjected to alteration to meet local conditions. Then the point was made that the native was intelligent enough to guard against the dangers of the scheme. But the Committee meant to give us a "safe" scheme free of danger. There should be no necessity to have to guard against anything. Besides, that is not a question of what the native will do but what the dollar will do. And the fact that the Chinese can beat the European strengthens the argument that with this demonetisation the European will be compelled by the Chinaman to accept payment in British dollars, thus preventing the kind of fixity desired being reached. It is a pity the Government cannot be made to see it, especially as there has certainly been no desire to embarrass Government; only to assist and if possible to be of some use."

"And now? Now I have for the present done with the question, at least as far as the Press is concerned. The only thing that can now be done is to get the house in order to be prepared for the storm that is ahead and to 'educate our masters' to explain the scheme and its working to the Chinese and Natives, and to give them advice how to behave and act so as to minimise the risk of losses to them and to the merchants."

HONGKONG.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 14th June were 279 non-Chinese and 71 Chinese to the former, and 52 non Chinese and 1,898 Chinese to the latter institution.

The wife of Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, was robbed the other day by a servant boy of a quantity of jewelry roughly estimated to amount to from \$800 to \$1,000 in value. The robbery took place at Dr. Atkinson's Peak residence, and so far the culprit has not been arrested.

Our attention has been called to the fact that while the Public Works Department is replacing in various parts of the Colony the old and condemned style of gully by gullies of an improved pattern to meet sanitary requirements, yet in Colonaught Road, on the Praya Reclamation, this old style of gully is still being constructed. Perhaps the P.W.D. will enlighten the man in the street as to the reasons for this want of uniformity in the administration.

Sanitary Board officers, according to a recently-issued order, are to be liable to all sorts of pains and penalties, including instant dismissal, if they are found guilty of furnishing information of any kind to the Press. It would be interesting to know how far this order is influenced by the paragraph published some little time ago about the non-disinfection of a public chair which had carried a Japanese plague patient first to the Government Civil Hospital and then to the Plague Hospital at Kennedytown. The paragraph was intended to point out an oversight that required remedying at once, but if the outcome of it is to be that the Press are to be debarred from knowing that Mr. Wun Lung failed to have his premises disinfected when ordered to, or that someone else ran foul of this or that bye-law by neglecting to observe its provisions, then perhaps it were better had the paragraph never been written and the public chair in question been allowed to carry on its functions, to the danger of everyone using it!

Chief Justice Sir William Goodman is expected to arrive from Japan by the *Siberia* on the 2nd inst.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* announces that Amoy has been declared an infected port.

Lieut. H. B. Wheeler's resignation of his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps has been accepted by H.E. the Governor.

On the 17th inst., in Victoria Gaol, Ini Chui, alias Li Kwai Fan, was hanged. He was sentenced to death by Sir Henry Berkeley for being concerned in the murder of the reformer, Yeung Ku Wan, in Gago Street, on 10th January, 1901.

A remarkable operation was performed in the Government Civil Hospital not long ago. A Chinese lad of 16 years, who was admitted suffering from a ruptured spleen, and was in danger of losing his life, had the injured organ removed. He recovered, and saved his assailant from being placed on his trial for manslaughter.

In the Summary Court on the 16th inst., a Chinese cook sued Mr. H. G. Stevens of the Kowloon Dispensary for \$7 odds for balance of wages due. From the defendant's evidence it appeared that the cook left his service without notice and afterwards returned to the house and created a disturbance. Mr. Justice Wise dismissed the claim and reprimanded the cook.

About half-past eleven on the 16th inst. a slight outbreak of fire occurred in a Chinese medicine shop at 28, Eastern Street, West Point. It was extinguished by the inmates with water from a tap, which they distributed so lavishly as to cause damage to stock to the extent of \$700—according, at least, to the estimate of the proprietor. The premises are insured for \$2,800. The cause of the fire was the accidental overheating of a chutnie used for drying herbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As a result of a visit by Mr. MacLeavy Brown and Mr. Hagiwara, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Seoul, it has been decided to build breakwaters at Chinnampo, Corea, to reclaim a large area from the sea, and to build Customs warehouses thereon. The work is to be commenced shortly.

The *S.S. Samshui*, which a Reuter's telegram some days ago reported as lost in a hurricane at Manila, has arrived there in safety, though bearing traces of heavy weather. The *Samshui* rescued the native crew of nine of the schooner *Josephine*, which foundered during the storm. The steamer's commander reports many wrecks on the shores of Leyte and Samar.

The *Leviathan*, armoured cruiser, is ordered to be commissioned at Portsmouth on the 16th instant to relieve the *Argonaut* on the China Station. As already noted, it is intended to form a cruiser division for the China Station and it is probable that the *Leviathan* will be the flagship of this division. The *Leviathan* is a new first-class armoured cruiser of 14,100 tons displacement, a sister-ship of the *Good Hope* and *King Alfred*, and compares with 11,000 tons displacement of the *Argonaut*, so that she is an access of strength to the China Squadron. Her complement will be 868 officers and men.

The following two telegrams with reference to Korean affairs are from Japanese papers:—"Seoul, 4th June—The Korean Government have officially requested the Russian Minister to wire to the Russians at Ryongan to withdraw from the place. In the note containing this request it is pointed out that the violation of graves is a serious infringement of the Treaty."—"Peking, 4th June—A party who has just returned to Peking from Seoul, via Wiju and Antung, states that about 100 Russians were at Ryongan when he passed through. Twenty-one of these were identified as soldiers. They were all engaged in constructing barracks. Two steamboats were in the river. At Antung there were 30 Russian soldiers. At Tatungkao were 20 or 30 Russians at one time, but they all left for Ryongan after a short stay. Visits of Russian officers to Antung and Wiju districts are frequent. They recruit mounted bandits, and assign them to different stations."

Dr. Eiswaldt, for many years German Consul at Tientsin, and who went home some three years ago, has been appointed to the German Consulate at Canton.

The Consul-General for the United States at Singapore, Mr. O. F. Williams, has received a notification from the Washington Government that British Borneo has, for United States consular purposes, been placed under his official jurisdiction, and he has been asked to establish an U. S. Consular Agency at Sandakan.

We are informed that a commission, mostly composed of officers of the French Navy, under the presidency of Mr. Rean, Consul for France, has held an enquiry into the wreck of the French *s.s. Paul Doumer*. After examining the report of Capt. Heleux and the depositions of the principal members of the crew, it has decided that Capt. Heleux has strictly followed the rules of navigation and that no fault can be laid to his charge either in the way he managed his steamer or in the way he behaved when the wreck happened. Accordingly, it was decided that he should keep his captain's certificate, this decision to be approved by the Marine Minister in Paris in due time.

The *Manila American* of the 12th June says:—A telegram to Constabulary headquarters yesterday brought the information that on Wednesday night Felizardo's band of Cavite outlaws met with a crushing defeat. The engagement while it lasted was most sensational and the results most gratifying to the authorities. Twenty-four men of the Imus detachment under Lieutenant Bonson, P.C., struck the outlaws, killing seven, wounding many, and capturing many rifles, revolvers, ammunition, clothing and horses. The lieutenant reports a hard fight and excellent conduct of his men. The full details of the engagement have not been rendered, but it is the belief that Lieutenant Crooke, P. C., who has left for the scene of the fight, will discover more casualties than have been reported.

A foreigner who has just returned from Shantung informs the *Shanghai Mercury* that Shantung is as much German as Manchuria is Russian. Coal mines are being opened up, and the Germans state that they have got at least 10,000,000 tons of coal in sight. From what he could gather very little, if any, royalty is paid to the Chinese Government. The Germans are now putting up a branch railway line to Po-shan. Porcelain-factories are being established. The *Mercury's* informant says the officials are afraid of the Germans, be they officials or otherwise, and if they demand anything it is at once supplied. He was also informed that the Germans had endeavoured to create a Chinese Regiment, but had failed in the attempt. He says the railway is now more than paying expenses. The goods traffic is large and growing and has increased four-and-a-half times in one year, whilst the passenger traffic is now 46,000 monthly. They are pushing forward the railway lines both north and south; to the north towards Tientsin and to the south to Ichow-fu, to the borders of this province, where they expect to connect with the British (Chinkiang) line.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Captain Hon. W. G. Stopford, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16. Lieutenants: T. Daureuther (1st and N.), C. G. Chichester (G.), A. D. M. Cherry (T.), H. D. Philpott, L. H. Crozier, F. G. Hingley, and E. C. Banbury, to the *Leviathan*, to date May 18. Engineer Commander J. S. Rees to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Engineer Lieutenant C. J. M. Wallace to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Engineer Sub-Lieutenants E. E. Bartlett, W. E. Olive, and S. T. Stidstone to the *Duke of Wellington*, for the *Leviathan*, and A. J. Butler to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Midshipmen H. Westmacott, D. Greig, W. E. B. Magee, E. R. Corson, M. F. F. Wilson, and C. M. Murphy to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; G. C. Royle, A. d'A. Funnell, S. H. S. Moxley, R. T. Dimsdale, H. H. J. F. Tale, and G. Harper to the *Leviathan*, on arrival on China Station, undated. The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:—Thos. Fisher, with seniority of Dec. 15, 1901; J. B. Ward, with seniority of Feb. 15, 1902; and S. R. Bailey, for special services in China, with seniority of Feb. 27, 1903.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.
EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1902-3 lbs.	1901-2 lbs.
Yokohama	3,859,938	1,392,309
Hioho	3,368,623	905,172
	3,638,623	2,297,481

SILK.

Canton, 4th June.—Exports.—Silk.—The very active enquiry ruling for Europe has entirely subsided on receipt of news of large crops in Japan and Shanghai, and buyers now maintain considerably lower prices, but without much enthusiasm. On the other hand, although our market is distinctly weaker, dealers, having cleared the bulk of their 1st crop holdings at advantageous rates during the recent "spurt," are reluctant at present to make important concessions, owing to the high cost of 2nd crop cocoons. According to advices from home, it would appear that the deficit in the European crops amounts to about 30 per cent. Our 2nd Crop has been favoured with better weather at the close and reports point to a yield of about 5,000 bales available for export. Features.—have been very little dealt in during the fortnight. Finest sizes are most favoured by what enquiry is going, but buyers and sellers are apart on prices. Coarse sizes are quite neglected and have no offers. Sam Yu Ye 9/11, 6th crop, has been done at \$1,065, while in 1st crop, Kwong Shun Hang 11/13 has sold at \$1,010, 1,000, King Tack On 10/2 at \$1,015 and Wing Shun Tai 13/15 at \$920. Best 3e. Ordre continue strong in the producing districts at a cost of \$830 average for 11/13, 13/15 against \$870/875 offered. Some small business has been done in coarser sizes from stock at irregular prices. Yuen Hing 14/8 at \$830, and a sale of Yee W. Hing 18/22 is reported at \$790. Short-reels.—A little more enquiry has appeared for these in one or two quarters, and a few lots have been placed on the basis of \$30.920 for Kwong Wo Tai, Ying Cheong 14/6, respectively. The American trade in general shows however no animation, and our market is bare of stock. Waste Silk. Rules very quiet. A sale or two have been made from the scanty remaining stock of 6th crop Seum Waste at \$139.140 for Ext. Sel opened buyers offer \$131.132 for the same grade in New Season's produce, held for \$135/136 on forward contract. Season's Export.—The figures for 1902-1903 are closed to the 31st May and include about 2,000 bales of current 1st Crop silk shipped prior to that date.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1902-3 bales.	1901-2 bales.
Shanghai.....	27,742	25,875
Yokohama	27,742	25,875

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1902-3 bales.	1901-2 bales.
Shanghai	47,435	43,527
Yokohama	47,435	43,527

CAMPBOR.

Hongkong, 19th June.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

Hongkong, 19th June.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported. Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.35 to \$8.40 per cwt.
Do. " 2, White.....7.65 to 7.70 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown.....6.00 to 6.05 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....5.90 to 5.95 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....8.20 to 8.25 "
Do. " 1, White.....7.60 to 7.65 "
Do. " 1, Brown.....5.90 to 5.95 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....5.70 to 5.75 "
Fookchow Sugar Candy.....12.30 to 12.35 "
Shekloong ".....10.45 to 10.50 "

RICE.

Hongkong, 19th June.—The prices are declining market being weak.
Saigon, Ordinary.....\$3.60 to 3.65
" Round, Good quality.....5.00 to 5.5
" Long.....5.20 to 5.25
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2.....4.00 to 4.05
" Garden, " No. 1.....4.35 to 4.40
" White, ".....5.30 to 5.35
" Fine Cargo.....5.40 to 5.45

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Calchas*, sailed on 7th June. For London:—109 tea m/packages at Macao, particulars unknown, 11 cases ginger, 5 cases cigars, 50 bales waste silk, 25 bales canes, 100 bales feathers, 8,436 bales hemp, 47 packages sundries. For Liverpool:—917 bales hemp. For London and/or Glasgow:—99 cases ginger. For London and/or Manchester:—100 bales waste silk.

Per steamer *Stuttgart*, sailed on the 13th June. For Suez:—25 cases porcelain, 10 cases palm-leaf fans, 7 cases curios. For Naples:—150 boxes cassia, 25 bales rattanshavings. For Genoa:—327 bales raw silk, 301 bales waste silk 150 boxes cassia, 67 bales pierced cocoons, 2 cases china ink, 1 case camphorwood trunk. For Antwerp:—110 bales rattancore, 101 bales feathers, 100 bales bamboo scraps, 2 cases bristles. For Antwerp and Hamburg:—5 cases bristles. For Antwerp, Hamburg and Copenhagen:—2 bales feathers. For Amsterdam:—3 rolls matting, 2 cases curios, 1 roll matting. For Rotterdam:—23 bales canes, 6 bales hemp. For Bremen:—4 cases Japanese ware, 1 roll matting, 1 case stoneware. For Bremen:—47 rolls matting, 13 chests tea, 7 cases blackwoodware, 2 packages tea, 2 cases effects. For Bremen and Hamburg:—127 bales feathers. For Hamburg:—92 packages merchandise, 47 rolls matting, 41 bale feathers, 22 chests tea, 15 cases blackwoodware, 11 cases preserves, 9 cases camphorwood trunks, 2 cases ink, 2 cases effects, 2 cases silk, 1 case curios. For Hamburg and London:—14 cases essential oil, 5 cases bristles. For London:—8 rolls matting. For Danzig:—100 boxes cassia.

Per steamer *Oceinion*, sailed, on 16th June. For Marseilles:—33 bales raw silk, 350 bales waste silk, 17 cases silks, 30 cases woodware, &c., 18 packages hair, 23 packages private effects, 22 packages matting, 55 packages canes. For Lyons:—333 bales raw silk. For Milan:—45 bales raw silk.

COTTON.

Hongkong 19th June.—Good business at a rise of \$1. Stock about 1,000 bales.
Bombay.....23.00 to 24.00 picul
Bengal (New), Bangoon } 24.00 to 27.00 "
and Dacca....."
Shanghai and Japanese, 27.00 to 30.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, 29.00 to 30.00 "
Sale:—85 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Edujee says, in his Report, dated Hongkong 19th June:—Nothing of interest has occurred in our market during the past fortnight. A comparatively slack demand was experienced and business transacted has been proportionately small. Quotations, however, have been well maintained, and the market closes strong, with a tendency to higher prices in sympathy with more favourable advices recently wired from Bombay. Local Manufacture:—The local Mill is running full time and meeting its recent heavy forward contracts. No new business is consequently reported.

Japanese Yarn:—The scarcity and high prices of desirable Bombay spinings of Nos. 16 and 20, are now attracting the attention of buyers to these threads, and sales of over 1,000 bales No. 16s. at from \$123½ to \$125½, and of about 100 bales No. 20s. at \$12½ to \$130, all forward delivery, have been put through.

Raw Cotton:—There has been a partial revival in the demand for Indian descriptions and the market looks on the eve of improvement after its depression of so many months past. The local mill is not buying, and exporters to Japan have been in small evidence and the whole of the 1,000 bales superfine Bengal reported sold, at from \$24 to \$26½, has been taken up by native dealers for country markets. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales. Shipments to Japan amount to about 1,800 bales. Nothing doing in China Cotton. Quotations are Bengal \$22 to \$26, and China \$26 to \$8.

Exchange on India after slight fluctuations, closes to-day at Rs. 125½ for T/T and Rs. 125½ for Post. On Shanghai 71½ and on Yokohama 81½. The undernoted business in imported and local yarns is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 12th inst., viz:—

Indian:—In small demand at receding prices for the River Ports. Total sales 2,762 bales, comprising 890 bales No. 10s., 175 bales No. 12s., 350 bales No. 16s. and 1,347 bales No. 20s., market closing dull. Estimated unsold stock about 39,000 bales.

Japanese:—Are receiving very little attention the only sales reported being about 600 bales on the basis of Tls. 88 to Tls. 95½ for No. 16s., and Tls. 91 to Tls. 100 for No. 20s., prices showing a decline of half to two Taels and market closing weak.

Local:—There is very little doing in these threads, sales reported being of a retail character and consist of about 500 bales No. 10s. at Tls. 82, and No. 12s. at Tls. 86½, market closing weak and unsteady.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong 19th June.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$90.00 to \$128.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24, ...	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32, ...	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42, ...	155.00 to 170.00
	per piece.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—	
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.30 to 2.40
7 lbs.	2.50 to 2.80
8.4 lbs.	3.50 to 4.25
9 to 10 lbs.	4.30 to 5.50
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.91	to 3.25
58 to 60 " 3.50	to 4.00
64 to 66 " 4.25	to 5.75
Fine.....	6.00 to 8.50
Book-folds.....	5.00 to 8.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	0.85 to 1.75
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	2.30 to 2.80
7lbs. (32 ") " 2.50	to 3.00
6lbs. (32 ") Mexs.	2.50 to 3.00
7lbs. (32 ") " 3.10	to 3.30
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 3.30	to 4.05
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½	to 14 lbs. } 4.75 to 7.30
	per yard
FANCY COTTONS—	
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs. }	1.50 to 5.50
Brocades—Dyed	— to —
	per yard
Chintzes—Assorted	— to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.29 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.26 to 0.29
	per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30	to 5.00
	per yard
WOLLENS—	
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.75 to 2.25
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 3.00
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	7.45 to 9.50
Assorted	7.60 to 9.65
Camlets—Assorted	13.50 to 38.00
Lastings—30 yd., 31 inches }	14.00 to 21.00
Assorted	
Orleans—Plain	10.00 to —
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.65 to 0.90
Fine quality,	1.60 to 2.50
	per picul
METALS—	
Iron—Nail Rod	4.70 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.70 to —
Swedish Bar	4.70 to —
Small Round Rod	5.00 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.,	6.10 to —
Wire, 16/25,	9.50 to —
Wire Rope Old	3.30 to —
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	8.70 to —
Australian	8.70 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	42.50 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	42.50 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	42.50 to —
Composition Nails.....	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	39.00 to —
Tin.....	86.00 to —
	box, per
Tin-Plates	7.50 to —
	per cwt. cas
Steel ½ to ½	6.60 to —
	per picul
SUNDRIES—	
Quicksilver	180.00 to —
	per box.
Window Glass	4.75 to —

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 19th June.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/8½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/8½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	210½
Credits 4 months' sight.....	214½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	171½

ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	40½
Credits, 60 days' sight	41½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	154
Bank, on demand	125½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	125½
Bank, on demand	125½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	71½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	81½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	nominal
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	nominal
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	101½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	6½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.85
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	62.20
PER SILVER, per oz.	24½

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 19th June, 1903.—There is still no improvement to report in the general condition of our market, and the business of the past week has been very limited and unimportant.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled steady with sales at \$685 and reported further buyers at the rate. London is slightly higher at £63. 5s. Nationals are unchanged with buyers at \$28.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at \$500 and \$505, and a few more shares are obtainable at the latter rate. China Traders are quiet at \$61, and Cantons at \$182½ after sales at this figure. Yangtzes continue in request at \$130, and North Chinas at Tls. 220.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are wanted at \$330. Chinas have been booked at \$85 at which rate further shares are procurable.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are firm with sales and further buyers at \$38. Indo-Chinas have been taken off the market at \$105 and \$106 closing with probable sellers at the higher rate. China and Manilas continue on offer at \$26 and \$21 for the old and new issues respectively. Douglases have been booked at \$4 and \$10½, and there are further buyers at the latter rate. Star Ferries can be placed at the improved rates of \$26 (old) and \$16½ (new). Shell Transports are on offer at £1. 5s.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are easier with a few sellers at \$106. Luzons are unchanged at \$10 buyers.

MINING.—Punjoms have been booked at \$2.80 and \$2.90 and continue in request, holders now asking \$3. Raubs have sold at \$8.75, at which rate more shares can be disposed of. Jelebus are unchanged with sellers at \$14.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$14½ and \$215, closing steady. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves can be procured at \$90. New Amoy Docks are unchanged at \$40. Farnhams are offering in the North at Tls. 185 after sales at Tls. 180 and Tls. 182½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue on offer at \$168 without attracting attention. Kowloon Lands do not tempt buyers at the present quotation of \$38 sellers. West Points are quiet at \$52. Humphreys Estates are enquired for at \$12½. Hongkong Hotels are firmer with buyers at \$152, and Oriente Hotels can be placed at the improved rate of \$35.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unchanged and there is no business to report under this head.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been booked at \$24½ to \$25, and further shares are procurable at the latter rate. A. S. Watsons have sold at \$14½. Fenwicks are wanted at \$47 after sales at this figure. Steam Water-boats are firmer with buyers at \$13½. Dairy Firms have sold at \$2 and are in further request. China Light and Powers have been booked at \$6½ and Electric at \$13½ (old) and \$7½ (new). Powells are procurable at \$10. Alhambra Cigars have been booked at the reduced rate of \$300.

MEMO.—China Light and Power Company, Limited, extraordinary general meeting on the 27th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	(\$685, buyers; £63. 5s. L'don)
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$28, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$28, buyers
Foun. Shares	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$5, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$40, sellers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$12	\$10½, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$64, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.75, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$106, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$300, sales
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$18.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, sales
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 40.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 160.
Hongkong	\$100	\$16, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, sales & buy.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$47, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$25, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13½, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$74, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$320.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$152, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$24½.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$90.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$13½, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$215.
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$182½.
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$61.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, buyers
North China	225	Tls. 220.
Straits	\$20	\$1, nominal
Union	\$100	\$505, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$168, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$12½, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$38, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$52.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10, buyers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$15, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$600, sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$14, sellers
Punjom	\$10½	\$2.80, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	30 cents, buyer
Raubs	18	\$8.75, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$40.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$35, buyers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Robinson Co. Piano, Ltd.	\$50	\$50.
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$26, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$45	\$21, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$50	\$40½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$15	\$38, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	210	\$106, sellers
Star Ferry	21	£15.0, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$10	\$26, buyers
United Abestos	\$5	\$16½, buyers
Do.	\$4	nominal.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$94, buyers
Watkins Ltd.	\$5	\$155.
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$23, buyers
	\$10	\$74, sellers
	\$10	\$14½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 11th June, 1903.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their report for this date state:—We have to report a fair business during the past week in shares, particularly in principal Stocks, Indo-Chinas, Farnham, Boyds, and Langrats. Indos have remained fairly steady, Farnhams have slightly weakened for no apparent cause, and in Langrats a large business has been done at fairly steady rates. **BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—These have risen to \$675 and are wanted both locally and in Hongkong. The London quotation remains steady at £63. Nationals are wanted at \$26. **MARINE INSURANCE.**—Unions are now quoted nominal \$500. China Traders \$60 nominal. North Chinas have been

placed at Tls. 225 and are wanted at this rate. Yangtzes unchanged. Cantons are in demand at \$175. **FIRE INSURANCE.**—Hongkong Fire are wanted at \$325 and Chinas at \$84. **SHIPPING.**—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boats are wanted at \$37. Indo-Chinas.—On the 4th inst., business was done for the settlement at Tls. 77 and 77½, and on the 5th at 76/76½ and 77 for the settlement, and 77½ July. On the 8th at 76 and 75½ for the settlement and 77 August. On the 9th at 75½ cash and settlement. On the 10th at 76 and 76½ settlement and 77 July. The market closes steady at 76 for cash. Shell T. and T. Co.—A sale is reported at £1. 7s., Douglases are wanted at \$42. Taku Tugs.—Our latest quotation from the North, sales and sellers at Tientsin Tls. 48. Shanghai Tug and Cargo Boat shares.—Owing to the transfer books being closed business in this was rendered impossible; there are buyers at current rates. **DOCKS AND WHARVES.**—A considerable business has been done in Farnham, Boyds at fairly steady rates. The market opened on June 4th at Tls. 190 and 192½ for the settlement, 197½ for August, 200 September. On the 6th June shares were placed at 187½ and 190 July, and on the 9th at 187½ June, and 190 July. On the 10th at Tls. 197½ for October. At closing business has been done for cash at Tls. 187½. Market quiet. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, are wanted at \$215 in the South. S. and H. Wharves have been placed at Tls. 200 Kowloon Wharves at \$89½ locally to Hongkong. **SUGAR COMPANIES.**—No business reported. **MINING.**—Raubs are wanted at \$8½. Punjoms are offering at \$3. Oriental Gold Mining Shares have changed hands at G. \$16. **LANDS.**—The only business reported is a transaction in Shanghai Lands at Tls. 197½. Hongkong Lands are quiet in the South at Tls. 169 nominal. **INDUSTRIAL.**—No business reported in Cotton Stocks. There are buyers of Low Kung Mows at Tls. 40. Ewos and Internationals are offering. China Flours have been placed at Tls. 80. Shanghai Ices at Tls. 23 and 23½. Shanghai Waterworks at \$415 and 420. Green Islands are wanted at \$24½. Maatschappij, &c. in Langrats.—The market opened on June 4th with sales for cash at Tls. 302½, 300 and 295, and 290 June and 310 September. On the 5th cash shares were placed at 282½, 285, 290 and 295, and for June at 297½/300, 300 September and 315 October. On the 6th cash shares changed hands at 297½ and 295, and 307½ July, 317½ September and 322½ October. On the 8th Tls. 295, 295½, and 290 cash and Sett. 302½ July, 317½ September, 322½ 320/347½ October. On the 9th cash sales at 292½ and 300 and for June 295/297½/300, 300 July, 315 September, 317½, 322½/325 October. On the 10th June Settlement shares were placed at Tls. 300 with sales for September at 315/317½ and 325 for October. The Market closes slightly easier with cash sales at 300, and sellers at 295. In Sumatras there is no business reported. **STORES AND HOTELS.**—Hall and Holtz have been placed at \$36. Weeks at \$24. Moutries at \$64. Hotel des Colonies have been placed at Tls. 18 ex. Div. and Astors at Tls. 31. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—China Providents are wanted at \$94. Telephones have been placed at Tls. 64. **DEBENTURES.**—Shanghai Land 6 per cent. debentures have been placed at par.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 19th June.—Since last report, freights generally have further declined owing principally to forced settlements, and at the close there is very little demand in any direction. From Saigon to Hongkong last fixtures have been made in Saigon at 10 cents per picul, there being a scarcity of rice available for shipment. Saigon to Philippines last settlement was at 20 cents per picul for a small carrier and there is no further demand for prompt tonnage. Java to Japan 35 cents per picul dry sugar is the last fixture. Newchwang to Canton: there is no demand, the rate being nominally 20 cents per picul. Wuhu to Canton is quite nominal and no reliable quotation can be given. Coal freights from Japan have advanced slightly: to Hongkong prompt \$1.9 per ton, late July \$1.75 per t n. To Singapore, \$2.15 to \$2.25 is quoted. The following are the settlements:—

Evie J. Ray—American barque, 919 tons, Raj ng to Hongkong \$10,000 in full.

Maria Rickmers—German steamer, 1,018 tons, Chinkiang to Canton, 17 and 42 candareens per picul.

Andree Rickmers—German steamer, 1,020 tons, Chinkiang to Canton, 17 and 42 candareens per picul.

Skuld—Norwegian steamer, 913 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama or Kobe, 25 candareens per picul (part cargo).

A China Navigation Co.'s steamer, three ports north coast Java to Kobe, 35 cents per picul.

Decima—German steamer, 744 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul.

Hansa—German steamer, 1,201 tons, Karatsu to Iloilo, \$3.50 per ton.

Aragonia—German steamer, 3,321 tons, Moji to Singapore (2,500 tons), \$2.13 per ton.

Petrarch—German steamer, 1,52 tons, Moji to Kuchinotzu to Swatow, \$2.50 per ton.

Guthrie—British steamer, 1,494 tons, Moji to Swatow, \$2.25 per ton.

Mermann Lerche—Russian steamer, 1,978 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Argo—Norwegian steamer, 879 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.90 per ton (prompt).

Wineland—Danish steamer, 1,608 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.75 per ton (end July).

Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 23 cents per picul.

Deuteros—German steamer, 1,501 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 21 cents per picul.

Nanyang—German steamer, 1,660 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 20 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.

Telemachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,093 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Frithjof—Norwegian steamer, 891 tons, hence to Haiphong and back, \$200 per day.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—*Peleus, Alcinous, Antenor, Glenfarg, Kawachi Maru, Stentor, Dardanus, Canton.*
FOR LONDON.—*Chusan, Benomond, Glenfarg, Peleus, Alcinous, Antenor, Kawachi Maru, Stentor, Dardanus, Canton.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.—*Prometheus.*

FOR MARSEILLES.—*Alcinous, Peleus, Antenor, Annam, Princess Marie, Kawachi Maru, Stentor, Dardanus.*

FOR BREMEN.—*Suevia, Roon.*

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Princess Marie, Strassburg, Wursurg, Suevia, Nurnberg, Badenia.*

FOR TRIESTE.—*Vindobona.*

FOR ODESSA.—*H. Lerche.*

FOR NEW YORK.—*Charles Tiberghien, Arara, Glenesk.*

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—*Machaon, Tosa Maru, Olympia.*

FOR VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India, Tartar.*

FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—*Indravelli.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

June—

ARRIVALS.

- 14, Ayr, Norwegian str., from Moji.
- 14, Bombay Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 14, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
- 14, Hangsang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 14, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
- 14, Kalgan, British str., from Tientsin.
- 14, Preussen, German str., from Bremen.
- 14, Rinaldo, British str., from Nagasaki.
- 14, Shaoshing, British str., from Hankow.
- 14, Trieste, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 14, Tsintan, German str., from Bangkok.
- 15, Ambria, German str., from Hamburg.
- 15, Antonio Madeod, Amr. str., from Iloilo.
- 15, Hailong, British str., from Amoy.
- 15, Hyson, British str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Lagaspi, American str., from Manila.
- 15, Machew, German str., from Bangkok.
- 15, Oceanien, French str., from Shanghai.
- 15, Phuyen, French str., from Saigon.
- 15, Prins Valdemar, Dan. str., from Singapore.
- 15, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
- 15, Triumph, German str., from Haiphong.
- 15, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.
- 16, Clitus, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 16, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
- 16, Doris, Norwegian str., from Chinkiang.
- 16, Empress of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
- 16, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
- 16, Kaifong, British str., from Iloilo.
- 16, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
- 16, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
- 16, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.
- 16, Saunki Maru, Japanese str., from London.
- 16, Suisang, British str., from Calcutta.
- 16, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
- 17, Glenogle, British str., from London.
- 17, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
- 17, Onsang, British str., from Moji.
- 17, Prometheus, British str., from Liverpool.
- 17, Saichuen, British str., from Chefoo.
- 17, Taishan, British str., from Saigon.

- 17, Taurus, Norwegian str., from Moji.
- 17, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
- 17, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
- 17, Tungshing, British str., from Cardiff.
- 18, Ballarat, British str., from Bomey.
- 18, Cheangchew, British str., from Singapore.
- 18, Chinkiang, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Guthrie, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 18, Hupah, British str., from Canton.
- 18, Maria Rickmers, Ger. str., from Chinkiang.
- 18, M. Struve, German str., from Chinkiang.
- 18, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Canton.
- 18, Taiwan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 18, Themis, Norwegian str., from Wuhu.
- 18, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
- 18, Taurugisan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.

June—

DEPARTURES.

- 14, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 14, Ernest Simons, French str., for Shanghai.
- 14, Hansa, German str., for Karatsu.
- 14, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
- 14, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
- 14, Indrasamba, British str., for Portland.
- 14, Lye moon, German str., for Canton.
- 14, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 14, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
- 14, Wuchang, British str., for Iloilo.
- 15, Hangsang, British str., for Canton.
- 15, Kalgan, British str., for Canton.
- 15, Manhan, American str., for Amoy.
- 15, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Bombay Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.
- 16, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 16, Chihli, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Doris, British str., for San Francisco.
- 16, Gregory Apear, Brit. str., for Calcutta.
- 16, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
- 16, Kohsichang, German str., for Bangkok.
- 16, Kwangtah, Chinese str., for Canton.
- 16, Montanes, American str., for Manila.
- 16, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow.
- 16, Oanfa, British str., for Manila.
- 16, Oceanien, French str., for Europe.
- 16, Pitsanulok, German str., for Hoihow.
- 16, Prins Valdemar, Dan. str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
- 16, Shinano Maru, Jap. str., for Seattle.
- 16, Sullberg, German str., for Port Arthur.
- 16, Tayab s, American str., for Amoy.
- 17, Ayr, Norwegian str., for Moji.
- 17, Benvenne, British str., for Yokohama.
- 17, Doris, Norwegian str., for Canton.
- 17, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 17, Hs'eh-ho, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Hyson, British str., for Singapore.
- 17, K'ongwei, German str., for Bangkok.
- 17, Petrarel, German str., for Karatsu.
- 17, Quangnam, French str., for Swatow.
- 17, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
- 17, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
- 17, Yunnan, British str., for Sourabaya.
- 18, Ambria, German str., for Yokohama.
- 18, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
- 18, Hopsang, British str., for Sourabaya.
- 18, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 18, Maria Rickmers, German str., for Canton.
- 18, M. Struve, German str., for Canton.
- 18, Mo avia, Austrian str., for Trieste.
- 18, Pobeda, Russian cruiser, for Port Arthur.
- 18, Trieste, Austrian str., for Kobe.
- 18, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
- 18, Wosang, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. and Miss Zobel, Mrs. W. F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Freed, Dr. F. F. Sprague, Misses A. Russell, Curtis, H. M. Freeman, Kerriek and E. Moore, Dr. E. J. Craig, Lieut. M. B. Remington, Messrs. H. J. Hardy, Fred. O'Brien, W. J. Kealey, H. C. Williamson, W. F. Gallin, J. A. Hill, R. B. Howell, Shinohara, T. P. Keeney, C. J. O'Connor, S. H. Musick, Chas. Hoffke, T. K. Adreon, S. Takemoto, P. N. da Silva, M. Hara and Geo. E. Mercer.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong, from Bombay, Miss M. E. Moulton; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal, Messrs. Mandley, Tanis and Hoyer; from Saigon, Rev. Sallon and

Messrs. Rouand, Peron and Proust; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Trubert and two children, Mr. E. Pingut; from Marseilles, via Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Bontin, Mrs. I. Marchisio, Dr. Robinet, Revs. Pacifique and Michel, Messrs. N. Sorali, Espanet, Gregorowith, Petitgand, L. Severina and J. R. Stoker; from Singapore, Mrs. Ganeta, Messrs. Nina, Sophie and Marx; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, via Colombo, Revs. Xavier and Vese, Messrs. Demarne, Choitre, Agouba and Yoshikonda.

Per *Preussen*, for Hongkong, from Hamburg, Messrs. W. Kuntzel and C. Kohnke; from Genoa, Messrs. Lenz and H. Warnloh; from Naples, Mr. B. Guggenheim; from Port Said, Mr. Benjamin; from Singapore, Messrs. C. Tomkinson, E. O'Neill and Allan.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. J. Topping; from Shanghai, Mrs. Kerr and infant, Messrs. E. D. Moorhead, N. R. Antea, Antoine, Feitsch, E. Erlanger, Whitall, Dickie, Crosbie, Dittmann, Hayes and T. Stametelakis; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. Akial; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. Visa de Hoyer; from Shanghai, Messrs. W. Kempfer and V. Joshe; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Mr. De Cossato; for Marseilles, from Kobe, Mr. Suller; from Shanghai, Messrs. Henri Lebrun and Tanel.

Per *Yawata Maru*, from Australia, for Hongkong, Mrs. Grosenbacher and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rettig, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Evans, Messrs. Kingsland Smith, N. Tigla, G. Tancian, C. Tancian and Villeger; for Kobe, Mr. H. Heinze; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Preston, Miss Preston, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Druce, Mr. and Mrs. H. Southall, Dr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Misses Washington, F. Barganie and F. H. Bowins, Dr. F. S. Bowins, Messrs. Gally, Howland, A. Kyngdom, F. Stuart, D. Grant, J. T. Rundel and V. Reyes.

Per *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, Messrs. J. H. and H. C. Cock, H. C. Gray, P. C. D. Nash and Miss Ben-Yusuf; from Yokohama, Lady and 3 Misses Goodman, Misses O. McColl and M. Flint, Messrs. E. Arndt, F. E. Hemenway, L. Barlet and J. E. Lee; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jones, Miss Phillips and Mr. L. H. Gilman; from Nagasaki, Messrs. A. V. Rhodes and C. F. L. Gilson; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bard, Messrs. H. J. Burniston and Babson.

DEPARTED.

Per *Preussen*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Mosier, Mrs. M. Pecost, Mr. Hahn, jr.; for Nagasaki, Mrs. S. Green, Mrs. Boranger, Capt. McGeorge, Messrs. W. Brehmer and T. H. Mead; for Kobe, Mr. W. Brehmer; for Yokohama, Messrs. H. Seiller, O. Pestz and P. Floer.

Per *Stuttgart*, for Europe, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Apear and children, Mr. and Mrs. Lempriere, Misses Mary Galestin and H. Wilkinson, Capt. Lieut. Heydel, Drs. Kochenburger and Lambert, Prof. Dr. F. Omori, Mr. B. B. Brown and family, Mr. C. Heny and family, Messrs. Aalders, Dick, J. Engelbrecht, G. Galestin, Gulajef, M. Hansen, John Hewatt, Hoyer, H. E. Levert, Lechaler, Claud Leykum, Leo Maskazen, J. L. Manthel, Pastor John Omelrena, Pieting, Hubert Rolf, Walther Schoon, F. Toski, O. F. Vollhardt, A. Westenholz and Harold E. Waite.

Per *Doris*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Evans, Messrs. H. Hobden, W. L. Schmidt, O. D. Miller, Lobarthe and G. H. Armstrong; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Buell, Messrs. W. Danby and Putman; for Yokohama, Mrs. and Miss Danby and Mr. H. N. Bond; for San Francisco, &c., Mrs. W. Finch, Mrs. A. Ostroski, Mrs. H. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ickie and infant, Mrs. C. W. Vance, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rettig, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin, Miss Moulton, Messrs. G. Huss, J. S. Hanna, W. J. Powers, Jose M. Cuenco, J. B. Cumming, Logrand, C. W. Tonkinson, P. C. Denroch, T. Mackie, C. A. Steinberger and J. V. Copeland.

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